

ARMY

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FORCES.

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NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO HEROES.

We select one paragraph out of Inspector General Breckinridge's annual report for special mention, as it deals with a subject that ought to touch the popular heart of the nation in these days of quickened patriotism. It deals with a national memorial to the heroes of the Republic, the need of which is thus set forth by General Breckinridge: "As the centennial in commemoration of the transfer of the National Government to the District of Columbia is approaching, it may be appropriate to invite attention to the lack of adequate artistic outdoor memorials in the national capital of any of those men who did most to establish, preserve, and maintain our country and liberties, except men on horseback, which of course does not indicate a lack of appreciation."

The beginning of a new century would seem a fitting time to recognize such distinguished public services, in a manner fittingly commemorative of our country's history in the nineteenth century; and it has been suggested that a memorial arch flanked by a court of honor, would be a suitable form for such a national and imposing work of art, naturally adding to the attractiveness and dignity of the architectural and historical features of our national capital, which now lacks such a feature, though it is familiar in foreign capitals. Some recognition seems also due the heroes of the eighteenth century who laid the foundation of this great Republic; and their last resting place and the battle

fields where they fought for independence deserve to be as carefully preserved and legally guarded as those of any other of our wars."

A FRENCH OPINION OF OUR NAVY.

A French naval view of our warships is presented in the "Independent" by Capt. P. A. M. LeBris, of the cruiser Suchet, second in command of the French North Atlantic Squadron. He says he has just examined the latest types of the American battleships and is highly gratified at their mode of construction and their armament.

"The United States," he says, "has certainly made great progress in its Navy. Yet I think it will be admitted that they have not reached the highest point in ordnance or ammunition. The smokeless powder, which I understand has only recently been adopted by the Washington Government, originated in France. There is not a vessel in our Navy which does not utilize it entirely. The explosive known as melinite was invented in France, and the lyddite which has been used by the English in South Africa recently is but a form of this compound."

As to superposed turrets, to Commandant LeBris the main objection is that a shell aimed properly might destroy the effectiveness of all four guns in the turret under certain conditions. He says of French naval progress that electricity is being used more and more on shipboard, and the tendency is to make ordnance of the most powerful caliber which can be used with effect.

ALMA MATER O.
Tune: "Twas Off the Blue Canary Isles."
Come gather round, my classmates, and join our greeting song;
With books we've done, our swords we've won, our hearts beat high and strong;
We've formed the tie—twill never die, wherever we may go;
It breathes the old Academy, our alma mater O.
Our alma mater O, we'll hail thee ere we go;
On every sea we'll cherish thee, our alma mater O.

Come join our song, my shipmates, from cruises far and wide;
We've borne the flag on many a ship o'er ocean's boundless tide.
We've seen our arms triumphant where'er the conflict calls;
The trophies of our victories deck our alma mater's walls.
Our alma mater O, etc.

Come, comrades all and messmates, raise every seaman's voice,
In mater's cheer and mem'ry dear let every heart rejoice;
We'll consecrate the quarterdeck the altar of her fires;
In youth, in age, we'll foster there the genius she inspires.
Our alma mater O, etc.

(Dedicated to U. S. Naval Academy Graduates' Association, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 1, 1900, by James C. Cresap, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.)

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Secretary Long, in a letter to the publishers, says:

"I have read Mr. Buell's 'Life of Paul Jones.' It is a most interesting book. There is hardly a finer record of disinterested, efficient and brilliant public service, and Mr. Buell has set it out admirably. I regard it as a valuable contribution to naval literature."

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A correspondent says: "An article as to the post non-commissioned staff in the Buffalo 'Courier' of Nov. 23, 1900, brings the injustice to that particular body to the writer's mind. As a rule the class of men in that branch are old in service, honest and faithful to their duties, tried and qualified in their positions, saving the government thousands of dollars through watchfulness and economy. A civilian clerk with that knowledge receives not less than \$1,200 per year, working in most cases but eight hours a day, with no Sunday work, the post non-commissioned staff is at the office together with outside work from morning until night and probably Sundays, and then he is not done, in fact, he is working from the time he enlists until his term expires. It is known that in the coming session of Congress an increase of the Army will be granted could not something towards the betterment of the non-commissioned staff post be done if called to the attention of the proper

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authorities? The only way known to the writer is through the medium of your paper. Why not make him the same as in the Navy, a warrant officer, with increased pay as in that branch of service? It certainly is not asking too much, as the position of trust imposed upon him deserves recognition.

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TRIUMPHANT MILITARISM.

The New York "Press" draws a timely lesson from the
experience of Chairman Hull, of the House Military Committee. "He told his constituents in the campaign just closed that he was for just as big an Army as the President needed. If it was an Army of 100,000 he was for it, but if it was still larger he was for it. In response his constituents increased his majority from 6,000 to 12,000, despite the fact, or perhaps because of the fact, that he was the only Republican leader singled out for personal attack by Mr. Bryan. Now the original 'militarist' comes back to Washington saying: 'The people of this country are not afraid of an efficient Regular Army. It will be made up of their own boys, but if it were not they would still not be afraid of it. In my district every town has boys in the Army. I hope our folks will quit apologizing for the necessity of an adequate military force and come right out for a proper bill. The country will uphold it. Militarism does not scare them a little bit.'"

Continuing the "Press" says:

"Turn we now to the other side of the issue. Of the representatives of 'anti-militarism' in the House the most prominent and virulent have been, after Lewis, the Washington Populist, John J. Lentz, of Ohio, and Nicholas N. Cox, of Tennessee. In the House and in their districts they, especially Lewis and Lentz, made the most of the supposed American apprehension of a 'great standing Army.' Lewis attempted to arouse social prejudices, characterizing Army officers as 'tinselled tops.' Lentz sought to excite class antipathy, identifying the 'cause of labor' with the Coeur d'Alene dynamite murder society and pressing an investigation against the department commander who, at the order of the President, upon the request of the Governor of Idaho, restored the reign of law. Cox was a harmless old State's rights ex-Confederate colonel, who did nothing worse than see legionary spooks on the floor of the House and in sessions of the Military Committee, of which he, with Lentz, was a member. Not one of these men will sit in the Fifty-seventh Congress. Sulzer alone remains to burlesque the 'anti-militarist' cause in chamber and committee room, and even Sulzer, though returned by his 'pee-pul,' has not been even a notorious public character since oblivion overtook his berlesque candidacy for Vice-President at the St. Louis convention. When all these political ghosts revisit the pale glimpses of the Capitol moon they will sadly echo the sentiment of the triumphant original 'militarist.' 'The people of this country are not afraid of an efficient regular Army. "Militarism" does not scare them a little bit.'

"And will 'our folks,' such as those at national headquarters, who fell into a childish panic at the end of the campaign, learn from this record to 'quit apologizing for the necessity of an adequate military force?' Will they understand that not fear and hate, but love and pride, are the sentiments of the American citizen for the American soldier?"

Major Curtis E. Munn, Surgeon, U. S. A., retired, in a letter to the Topeka "Daily Capital" gives some interesting facts concerning diphtheria. He shows that the early diagnosis of suspected cases is the most important of preventive measures. It is important, also in the treatment of the disease, because cases recognized and treated by modern methods within two or three days of serious symptoms are now expected to recover.

The Paris Exposition was closed to the public on Nov. 12, when 520,000 people passed through the turnstiles. The lowest price which tickets of admission were sold at was five centimes, or one cent. The number did not approach the attendance at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 on Illinois day, when more than 700,000 persons passed the gates at an admission price fifty times the lowest French figure.

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THE Isthmus CANAL.

Just as our government is reaching the conclusion to commit itself to the Nicaragua route for an inter-oceanic canal Gen. Henry L. Abbot appears, as a sort of devil's advocate, to present in the "Atlantic Monthly" for December the reasons why the Nicaragua canal should not be built. His reasons are summed up in the concluding statement that "if we are to have the best possible canal to connect our coasts, one not liable at any time to be superseded by a rival with which it could not compete, it must cross the continental divide at Panama. Nature has so decreed, and it is idle to contest the decision."

General Abbot contends that as compared with the Panama route Nicaragua has the disadvantages of artificial in place of good natural harbors, a land route four times as long, curves too abrupt for rapid passage, greater danger from earthquakes, more troublesome winds, greater rainfall and location in a single country, instead of near the border of two States liable at any time to engage in war to the injury of the canal.

As to the cost for operation and maintenance we are told that "there is absolutely no contention possible between the two routes," everything favoring Panama, including the fact that two-fifths of the canal bed there is actually excavated. Nor is General Abbot willing to admit that there will be any gain in time by the Nicaragua route. What is saved in distance is lost through the delays in passing through the canal. He analyzes the figures to show that even as between New Orleans and San Francisco the advantage of 666 miles in favor of Nicaragua counts for only 23 hours in time, a gain unworthy of serious consideration in voyages of this length. Even this, as the General contends, may be lost by delays arising from inferior harbors and a larger land route to be traversed in part at night. "As a matter of fact," he says, "the advantage as to time lies decidedly on the side of Panama." General Abbot has made a very thorough study of this subject, and though he is a partisan of the Panama canal, and in the employ of the company that is engaged in building it, what he says is entitled to serious consideration.

The answer to General Abbot is found in the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission of which Admiral Walker is the president. It is unanimously in favor of the Nicaragua route, and it recommends the construction there of a canal 35 feet deep, 150 feet wide at the bottom and with a double system of locks large enough to accommodate the largest existing steamships. The cost of such a canal it estimates at \$200,540,000, and the time of construction at ten years. A narrower canal, with single locks, would cost only \$163,913,000.

The cost of the Nicaragua canal in excess of this amount required to complete the canal at Panama is less than the amount required to secure the rights of the Panama Company, which that company shows no disposition to sell.

Taking into account the various facts considered by Gen. Abbot it still holds that there would be a substantial saving in time by the Nicaragua route. The cost of completing the Panama canal is estimated at \$142,342,570. This estimate is capable of reduction to \$115,941,215 if single locks and a narrow bottom are adopted. An alternative estimate is submitted, based on having the Alhajuela dam built to impound the waters of the upper Chagres. This estimate is \$156,378,253.

The Commission reports that the value of the trench work already done is estimated at \$33,934,463.

One of the principal arguments, if not the main one, in favor of the Nicaraguan route is that this can be con-

trolled by our government. The Panama canal would have to be obtained by purchase at an extravagant price or by buying a controlling interest in the stock as England did in the start of the Suez canal. This involves a partnership between our government and a private company, which is, in the opinion of the Commission, wholly inadmissible. Of the Nicaragua canal project the London "Times" says: "The great currents of British trade are little likely to pass through the Nicaragua canal. It is rather sad to think that such a striking correction of nature may fail to pay, but the objections are serious and have not yet received all the attention they have deserved."

THE CHANGE IN UNIFORM.

Capt. Charles A. Curtis, U. S. A., retired, sends us from Madison, Wisconsin, an extract from a letter received recently from an officer serving in the Philippines, commenting on the contemplated change in the uniform. The letter says: "I see that our uniform is likely to be changed. It is to be regretted that we cannot have a creditable one. The present uniform needs a few alterations for field service, chiefly in stripping off the conspicuous rank distinction. Bright trousers' stripes make a fine target. All enlisted men should wear a welt of the color of their arm of the service, and in the field the officer should be allowed to wear the same, retaining the broad stripe for garrison duty and service in times of peace or occasions of ceremony. The non-commissioned officers' chevrons are also too large and conspicuous under fire."

"Our field uniform here is worn by every one in any way connected with the Army. In large garrison towns officers often do not know whether a man who passes them without saluting is a soldier or a civilian employee, a teamster or a packer, and so hesitate to call him down for omitting a military courtesy. It is a sad commentary on the regulations governing the wearing of the uniform that the American soldier cannot be distinguished from a mule-whacker in a checked gingham shirt, khaki trousers and a shapeless felt hat. But so long as the Army is not furnished with a military uniform for field service this state of things must continue." This brings out a point which may be suggestive to those having the matter in charge. The officer who wrote the above also mentioned that the light helmet was preferred by the men of his company. They found the felt hat close and uncomfortably warm, while the summer helmet, being prevented from fitting closely about the head by its cork disks, and being ventilated, was the ideal head covering for the trying climate of the Philippines.

Apropos of this subject the Manila "Times" recently drew attention editorially to what it called "the extremely slovenly appearance which our troops are permitted to make on the public streets." It asks why soldiers, of all people in the world, should think it "the thing" to go about in dirty half-buttoned shirts, and splashed etceteras, in place of looking smart and soldier-like. Then it says: "Here, in the Philippines, the insurrectos put us to shame whenever they have the chance of appearing in decent clothes."

Although the Manila "American" takes it to task for its sweeping assertion, it is worthy of remark that during the Spanish-American war much criticism was passed upon the Volunteer soldier for not being as presentable as his Regular brother in the streets and some of the New York dailies spoke of the marked difference between the two classes of soldiers in this respect. Perhaps the same distinction is to be observed in the Philippines.

A correspondent in the Manila "Times," signing himself "Old Fogey" discusses the uniform question, pleading for a uniform that will enable a man to look like a hero as well as to be one. He suggests a board be sent to visit the Armies of Europe and select a uniform for our soldiers. "This plebeian love of simplicity," he says, "smacks too much of socialism and anarchy." The value of a fierce expression in overawing adversaries is pointed out, and reference is made to the order given fifty years ago by Italian officers to "look fierce."

In keeping with what we said several weeks ago "Arms and Explosives" says: "After making a point of absolute secrecy for a couple of years or more, the French authorities seem to have come to the conclusion that they can no longer maintain the air of mystery surrounding the construction of the new 75 mm. (2.95 in.) gun. At the manoeuvres two years ago, gendarmes were specially detailed to keep all strangers at a distance from the batteries, but this year there was a total absence of such precautions, and the foreign military attaches were enabled to see the working of the guns quite plainly. An explanation of this change of attitude is doubtless to be found in the fact that several batteries equipped with the new gun are under orders for service in China, where they can scarcely be maintained under absolute conditions of secrecy. One of the generals has expressed his opinion that the rapidity and precision of firing in the new gun has increased the value of the French artillery three-fold. Prior to the introduction of this gun, the coefficients of power of the French and German armies had been computed to the following values: French army, infantry, 8, artillery, 4, cavalry, $\frac{1}{2}$ auxiliary services 2, command 5—total 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; German army, infantry 6, artillery 4, cavalry 1, auxiliary services 2, command 7—total 20. By the process of trebling the coefficient of the French artillery, the totals undergo modifications to: French army, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; German army, 20."

THE SPIRIT OF ARMY SERVICE.

No finer compliment has been paid the Army than that found in Gen. Leonard Wood's recent article in "Collier's Weekly" on conditions in Cuba, in which he said: "The American Army, through its officers, has been one of the greatest factors in the reconstruction of the country, and in the re-establishment of the present civil government the officers have taken up nearly every line of work with singular ability and unselfishness. The history of their work in Cuba is free from scandal and will always stand to their credit."

It is the disinterested nature of their work that is too often lost sight of. We are too prone to measure Army service by the material results, overlooking the beautiful quality of unselfishness to which General Wood refers, and which, whether the results be great or small, ennobles the doer and dignifies the deed. Much of what they do is done in the spirit of the poet who said:

"Who sweeps a room as with God's laws
Makes that and the action fine."

Signing himself "Justice," a correspondent sends us a plea for the cooks in the Army, and suggests certain changes for their benefit, objecting to the reduction of their pay which would follow the passage of certain bills now before Congress. He says: "Every soldier in the Army, as well as every officer, has a direct interest in desiring that skilled cooks shall take the place formerly occupied by inexperienced bunglers. All the efforts to improve the condition of the soldier and make him contented with his lot will come to naught if the importance of wholesome and well cooked food and plenty of it, is neglected. I would suggest a few changes which would be in the interest of the company commander as well as the cook: First, discontinue extra pay from funds; second, if the pay of others increases, let the cook's pay also increase; third, issue to the cook a warrant as 'Cook Sergeant,' his rank having no effect outside the department to which he belongs. He now receives the pay and allowances, why not the rest? This will have nothing to do with the steward in charge, who will find his hands full attending to the messing and policing of the kitchen. Since the passage of the act 'establishing cooks,' I have seen two good cooks give up their places to accept the warrant of a corporal. This should not be. Cooking has become almost an exact science, and the bungler at this art must give place to the professional."

We have received a letter from an Army Chaplain urging legislation on behalf of his corps in which he says: "There has been a disposition to put the blame for the shortcomings of Chaplains on the appointing power. It is reasonable to suppose that the President appointed the best men he could, but under our present law it is not reasonable to suppose that the best men were always available. Men of ability could not afford to accept the office unless they had other means of support. It takes money for ministers to live as well as others, and while they may not preach for money, they cannot preach without it. What we need, it seems to me, is the removal of all discriminations against Chaplains and the giving of such pay and allowances as will induce ministers of decided ability to seek the office."

Our clerical correspondent calls attention to the fact that Chaplains receive no promotion and that they are not eligible, as Captains of the line of the Army are, to commands higher than that belonging to their rank, with corresponding increase of pay.

In connection with the recent ration tests, the data recently prepared by Dr. P. L. Kedroff are interesting. They deal with the nutritive value of a twenty-four hours' ration of an inmate of the Moscow (Russia) workhouse. The daily ration of meat allowed the inmate of the Moscow workhouse is six, and one-half times smaller in weight than the normal allowance of meat, according to Voit. The quality of meat is also of the third or fourth grade, and as a consequence of the insufficiency of meat the laborer in the Moscow workhouse suffers from a lack of proteids and fats. The vegetable diet is not sufficient to supply the missing proteid, and as a result the nitrogenous metabolism of the inmates becomes steadily worse.

The eagerness of the naval attaches of foreign governments at Washington to obtain early copies of the several bureau reports is accounted for by the fact that these reports reflect the wonderful progress made by the nation and the anxiety of foreign governments to inform themselves as to the exact status of our naval preparations. The significant fact that our foreign relations are quite peaceful lends additional value to the interest displayed and leads to the inference that the awakening of the nation to its rightful position in the world is as much of a surprise to our neighbors as it has been to ourselves.

The number of Navy retirements between June 30, 1900, and June 30, 1901 above the grade of Commander will, by the operation of law aside from the provisions of the Personnel bill, be as follows, unforeseen vacancies not, of course, entering the computation: Capt. W. C. Gibson, retired July 23, 1900; Capt. P. A. Bearick, Nov. 12, 1900; Capt. Jno. Lowe, Dec. 11, 1900; Capt. E. T. Strong, Nov. 23, 1900; Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, Jan. 29, 1901; Capt. N. M. Dyer, Feb. 18, 1901, thus leaving six vacancies to occur between the present date and June 30, 1901.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Army and Navy figure largely in the annual message of President William McKinley, which was sent to Congress on Dec. 3. In almost the very beginning the Chinese problem is taken up and, of course, the part of both Services in that was not small. After giving at some length the conditions, domestic and diplomatic, that preceded the Boxer rebellion, the message comes to the operations for the relief of Pekin. The reason given by the President for the non-participation of Admiral Kempff in the bombardment of the Taku forts was that we were not at war with China and that a hostile demonstration might strengthen the Boxers. The recollection of those awful days of suspense last summer was undoubtedly strong upon the President, for they called out from him this forcible and patriotic paragraph:

"The siege and the relief of the legations has passed into undying history. In all the stirring chapter which records the heroism of the devoted band, clinging to hope in the face of despair, and the undaunted spirit that led their relivers through battle and suffering to the goal, it is a memory of which my countrymen may be justly proud that the honor of our flag was maintained alike in the siege and the rescue, and that stout American hearts have again set high in fervent emulation with true men of other race and language, the indomitable courage that ever strives for the cause of right and justice."

Recounting briefly the situation of the besieged the message notes that "so thickly did the balls rain that when the ammunition of the besieged ran low five quarts of Chinese bullets were gathered in an hour in one compound and recast." Though aggressive fighting by the beleaguered was limited, the President cannot refrain from referring to the successful sortie of "fifty-five American, British and Russian marines led by Captain Myers, of the U. S. Marine Corps, which resulted in gravely menaced the American position. It was held to the last, and proved an invaluable acquisition, because commanding the water gate through which the relief column entered."

Touching the final movement on Pekin the message describes the American forces as a "contingent" and says they were "hastily assembled from the Philippines or despatched from this country, amounting to some 5,000 men, under the able command first of the lamented Colonel Liscum and afterward of General Chaffee." When Pekin was entered, the message says, "the United States soldiers sailors and marines, officers and men alike, in those distant climes and unusual surroundings, showed the same valor, discipline and good conduct and gave proof of the same high degree of intelligence and efficiency which have distinguished them in every emergency."

The President explains the policy of this Government in regard to the settlement of the Chinese question, which does not differ from the terms of the various "notes" of our State Department, which have been published in our columns as they appeared. Though our troops have been withdrawn from Pekin, the President says the guard left at our legation is "adequate." The United States has agreed to the Russian proposition, looking to the restoration of the imperial power in Pekin, but by doing so we forego no jot of our right to exact proper punishment for the criminal acts already perpetrated. The President makes a demand for liberty of worship, which may have a decided influence on the future of China's religious life, when he says: "I regard as one of the essential factors of a durable adjustment the securing of adequate guarantees for liberty of faith, since insecurity of those natives who may embrace alien creeds is a scarcely less effectual assault upon the rights of foreign worship and teaching than would be the direct invasion thereof."

While as to indemnity the President is "disposed to think that due compensation may be made in part by increased guarantees of security for foreign rights and immunities, and, most important of all, by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world," he says he is "favorably inclined" to the Russian suggestion of relegating the matter of indemnities to the Court of Arbitration at the Hague.

Good results have been accomplished by the settlement of the Samoan problem, and the message says that "peace and contentment prevail in the islands, especially in Tutuila, where a convenient administration that has won the confidence and esteem of the kindly disposed natives has been organized under the direction of the commander of the United States naval station at Pago-Pago." The Boer war is dismissed with a few words on the satisfactory relations sustained by the United States throughout the hostilities, and, while the modus vivendi with Great Britain anent the Alaska boundary has worked without friction, the expedient is admitted to be but an "unsatisfactory makeshift," and a speedy settlement is recommended.

The message pays Japan a high compliment for her part in the concert of nations in China, and extends this country's thanks for the courtesies and aid extended to the U. S. S. Oregon. The President reports with satisfaction that seventeen Powers have ratified the Hague peace convention, but omits to mention the fact that some of the principal signatories of the convention are, if report speaks true, engaged in South Africa and China in violating some of its prohibitions as to the destruction of private property.

As to the Isthmian Canal, overtures with Nicaragua for a convention to build the canal under United States' auspices are under consideration, and the message commends to the attention of the Senate the convention with England for facilitating the construction of the canal. The President would be "much pleased" were a commercial arrangement made with Spain, for he feels "that we should not suffer to pass any opportunity to reaffirm the cordial ties that existed between us and Spain from the time of our earliest independence." A new treaty with Spain in which she cedes all claims to islands in the Philippine Archipelago not included in the original peace treaty is to be laid before the Senate. The King of Sweden and Norway is to act as arbitrator of claims between this country and England growing out of the disturbances in Samoa in 1899. The Turkish question "gives promise of early and satisfactory settlement."

The message says "it is gratifying to note" that the War Department expenditures show a reduction in the fiscal year of \$95,066,486.69, and the Navy Department's decrease of \$7,989,026.53.

The message urges favorable action on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury in behalf of the Revenue Cutter Service.

The Philippine situation comes in for a large share of the President's attention. He opens the subject by saying that he abstained in his last annual message from recommending a specific and final form of government for the territory, "in which as long as insurrec-

tion continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme." No contrary expression of the will of Congress having been made to the President's purpose announced a year ago to uphold the sovereignty of the United States, he has proceeded to do so with all the authority at his disposal, with the result, he says, that "progress in the hoped-for direction has been favorable. Our forces have successfully controlled the greater part of the islands, overcoming the organized forces of the insurgents and carrying order and administrative regularity to all quarters. What opposition remains is for the most part scattered, obeying no concerted plan of strategic action, operating only by the methods common to the traditions of guerrilla warfare."

The President then quotes in full the instructions given to the Taft Civil Commission, now in the Philippines, and says that "already the good effects of returning order are felt." Referring to his previous designation of the Filipinos as "the wards of the nation," the President says: "Our obligation as guardian was not lightly assumed; it must not be otherwise than honestly fulfilled, aiming first of all to benefit those who have come under our fostering care. It is our duty so to treat them that our flag may be no less beloved in the mountains of Luzon and the fertile zones of Mindanao and Negros than it is at home; that there as here it shall be the revered symbol of liberty, enlightenment and progress in every avenue of development."

In referring to Cuba the message quotes the speech of Gen. Leonard Wood at the opening of the constitutional convention which recently met at Havana, but further discussion of her future is deferred till the results of the convention are known. The need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines is emphatically set forth with a declaration for complete American control.

Discussing the Army, the message first calls attention to the fact that at the lowest figure it takes 18,420 men to take care of the forts and guns in our extended and expanding system of sea-coast defense. From this the inadequacy of the present Army law is easily shown, when taken in connection with the need of garrisons for posts. The President then proceeds to say that "for the present," and there is no room for further reduction in the troops in Porto Rico. In the Philippines, the message maintains, "we will need for the immediate future from 45,000 to 60,000 men." Then the President says:

"It must be apparent that we will require an Army of about 60,000, and that during present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines the President should have authority to increase the force to the present number of 100,000. Included in this number authority should be given to raise native troops in the Philippines up to 15,000, which the Taft Commission believe will be more effective in detecting and suppressing guerrillas, assassins and bandits than our own soldiers." The treatment of this subject by Secretary Root, is called to the attention of Congress. The President renews the recommendation that Congress provide a special medal of honor for the Volunteers, Regulars, Sailors and Marines on duty in the Philippines, who voluntarily remained in the service after their terms of enlistment had expired, and favors the detail of officers from the line of the Army when vacancies occur in the Inspector General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Pay and Ordnance Departments and in the Signal Corps.

The subject of the Army closes with this tribute to our men under arms: "The Army cannot be too highly commended for its faithful and effective service in active military operations in the field and the difficult work of civil administration."

What the message says of the Navy we quote in full as follows: "Very efficient service has been rendered by the Navy in connection with the insurrection in the Philippines and the recent disturbance in China. A very satisfactory settlement has been made of the long-pending question of the manufacture of armor plate. A reasonable price has been secured and the necessity for a Government armor plant avoided."

"I approve of the recommendations of the Secretary for new vessels and for additional officers and men which the required increase of the Navy makes necessary. I commend to the favorable action of the Congress the measure now pending for the erection of a statue to the memory of the late Admiral David B. Porter. I commend also the establishment of a national naval reserve and of the grade of Vice-Admiral. Provision should be made, as recommended by the Secretary, for suitable rewards for special merit. Many officers who rendered the most distinguished service during the recent war with Spain have received in return no recognition from the Congress."

The pension rolls show an increase of 2,010 names in the year. The President concludes his message with a warning against being led into extravagance by "our great prosperity."

PORTO RICAN TRIBUTE TO GENERAL DAVIS.

At a meeting of the Executive Council at San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 23, Andres Crosas of that city, in behalf of a number of citizens presented a portrait in oil of Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. V. (Col. 23d Inf.), as "a mark of their highest appreciation and esteem," the painting to adorn the walls of the insular council chamber. The Council accepted the gift and adopted resolutions, appropriate to the impending departure of General Davis. They referred to the great task he had assumed when he came to the island in May, 1899, and then said: "With patience and a native sense of justice, with tolerance and strength, possessed of a vast knowledge of the history of the West Indies, combined with an industry which never flagged, and a conscience knowing duty alone, General Davis executed his task with a wisdom and impartiality which have reflected credit and honor upon his country and upon himself. Having secured the confidence and trust of the people of Porto Rico, they will ever feel that his counsel and aims were always guided by patriotism and an unselfish consideration for themselves."

The San Juan "News" referring to the presentation said: "The people of Porto Rico have cause to feel grateful towards General Davis. As Military Governor his rule was always just and never harsh. The people early learned to place confidence in his judgment and that confidence has been maintained. A thoroughly practical man, the laws which he devised and the orders he issued successfully worked out reforms with the least possible delay. In his recommendations to the authorities at Washington he has done much for Porto Rico that the public knows nothing of."

"While we are sorry to see General Davis depart, yet at the same time we are glad to know that he proceeds to a station where higher opportunities wait. Wherever he goes, whatever the future may hold in store for him, General Davis may rest assured that the people of Porto Rico will always remember him with gratitude and hear of his good fortune with pride."

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

The annual report of Lieut. Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland, U. S. N., in charge of Naval Militia affairs, shows that there were 567 officers and 5,809 petty officers and enlisted men in the naval militia at the beginning of the year. Only 126 officers and 1,806 men actually took part in the course of drill and instruction, owing to the fact that some of the organizations declined to take part in the summer cruises, and to the inability of the Navy Department to assign a practice-ship to the Pacific Coast.

Lieutenant Commander Southerland points out that in the event of war the Naval Militia, being composed of State organizations, is under no obligation to answer a call of the President for any naval service, and the Navy Department would, therefore, be in a position in which it found itself in 1898 with reference to these State divisions. He mentions other things showing the inability of the Government to call out the Naval Militia, and continues:

"I call attention to these facts to show the absolute necessity for the creation in addition to the Naval Militia organizations of a Government or a naval-reserve force, which should be organized under the provisions of Federal law, in such a manner as to place it entirely under the control of the Navy Department."

"It is to be understood that the proposed naval force is not in any way to displace the present naval militia. These are State organizations, enrolled and controlled under State laws. It behoves the Navy Department, however, to prepare to meet the sudden and comparatively great expansion of the personnel of the first line of defence which will be absolutely necessary upon the outbreak of war. Such expansion cannot be met by the State Naval Militia, since these bodies are being trained for an entirely different purpose."

"It must be understood that the sole object of the first naval reserve provided for in the bill will be the managing of the fleet. The tour of duty is placed at the minimum time; the vessels in commission will have to be employed on this service, as it will be impossible, for many years to come, to spare vessels for any other than regular duty, or to employ our small enlisted force for any other than actual service afloat. Under the provisions of this bill, it is in the power of the Secretary of the Navy to detail a naval reserve officer for a longer period of duty on board ship than two weeks, if the officer so desires."

Lieutenant Commander Southerland made an inspection on Dec. 4 of the Illinois Naval Militia, belonging to four divisions stationed in Chicago. The tars were shown to the best advantage possible in the limited space of the armory at 20 Michigan avenue by Commander W. J. Wilson and Lieutenant Commander S. W. Stratton, who put them through the various drills. On the evening of Dec. 5 the officers of the first ship's crew of the naval militia of Illinois gave a dinner at the clubhouse of the Chicago Athletic association in honor of Lieutenant Commander Southerland. During a speech he complimented highly the men sent from Illinois for the reinforcement of the Navy during the Spanish war. "During the late war the naval militia of some of the states," he said, "offered to go into the regular service, only on conditions that they were not acceptable to the department of the navy, and some refused to go at all. One State alone was so anxious to join that it practically forced the department into accepting its men. That State was your own. It sent 705 sailor men, every one of whom went without a single condition. That 705 was about one-eleventh of all that the Navy was able to get, either from volunteers or naval militia. The Navy is in the same fix to-day. There is only one remedy for it. We need a reserve force in officers and men. It should be under the Government. We want a body that will go at once. Here in Illinois you have a body that is practically what the Government wants."

AMERICAN ARMY INSURANCE AND THE FRENCH DOT.

All the veteran officers of the Army will bear witness to the great good that has resulted to the service from the beneficial work of the Army Mutual Aid Association. Many officers, from lack of business experience or wise forethought, fail to provide for their families in the best manner possible and when death removes them and their salary is cut off, their wives and children often sadly suffer. While the association is growing in numbers, it has not as large a patronage as it should have and some officers, who, besides being members of the Army Mutual Aid, carry insurance in several well-established fraternal and old-line companies, believe that it would be to the advantage of all officers' families if every man should be compelled to join it when he receives a commission. Insurance is simply a savings fund for the benefit of those dependent upon us—who will reap its advantages when most keenly needed—when death has removed the support of the family and protector of the home.

Some old officers have contended that the German and French plan forbidding officers from marrying without a dot would be a benefit to us. This old army regulation of the French Army has just been rescinded, according to a cable despatch from Paris. We discussed this rescission on page 309 of our issue of Nov. 24.

This requirement of a dot has been part of the army regulations in France since 1843, when Marshal Soult, Napoleon's great General, was at the head of the military organization of France.

"Love laughs at bolts and bars," it is said; this is true in the Army as elsewhere, and military regulations are no bar when two true lovers are determined to unite their fortunes even under the old regulation. Many marriages occurred in France in violation of it, and the young bride brought her commissioned lover nothing but an honest name and a devoted companionship. The kind-hearted complicity of a friend who loaned the necessary funds for a few days was all that was needed to hoodwink the officers charged to see officially that the provisions of the military decree were respected.

The French Minister of War was asked for an opinion as to whether the abrogation of the dot or dowry extended to non-coms. re-enlisted, and in a decision dated Nov. 7 said that besides the guarantees of morality demanded in the cases of non-coms., assurances must be given that "the future Mrs. possesses sufficient resources to prevent her from becoming a charge upon the soldier who desires to espouse her." No amount is specified, and the council of administration will be left to judge of the "sufficiency." Non-coms. and privates must obtain the permission of the council of administration of the corps to which they belong, before marrying.

DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL.

Much difference of opinion as to Army matters was revealed by the debate on the Army bill before its passage in the House, as the following extracts from the debate will show. Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, said: "If there is an emergency upon us, let us provide for it with volunteers. I am willing to give the President every dollar and every man necessary to put down rebellion against the established authority anywhere and everywhere, but I am opposed to putting a provision for an emergency into a bill intended to provide a permanent military establishment."

Mr. Hull, of Iowa (of the Committee on Military Affairs): "The only criticism that I have heard on the bill, so far as it relates to the line, is with regard to the fact that the proportion of cavalry regiments is larger than ordinarily obtains in the organization of an Army. The different States of the Union, in their militia organizations, do not provide cavalry, and in the operations in the Philippine Islands cavalry will be more useful than would infantry regiments. These are the arguments that have induced the committee to recommend fifteen regiments of cavalry. I desire to say that the committee was divided in opinion as to the matters suggested by the Secretary of War, whether they would accept the entire recommendation made by that official or not. But a large majority of the committee determined that in certain departments of the staff of the Army details might be made in the lower rank. In the more technical corps of the Army no detail system was thought advisable."

"Our Quartermaster's Department in the late war not only met all of the conditions which were forced upon it in such an emergency, but at the same time has organized a transport service entirely new to our country, that stands to-day without a rival in the armies or navies of the world. Our Ordnance Department is recognized as being managed by men of the highest technical skill, men who administer upon property of the United States year after year involving more than \$40,000,000 and in capacity stand, I may say, without a rival among the nations of the world. The Corps of Engineers have shown the highest skill and are entitled to the confidence and admiration of our people, and when you come to the Signal Corps, crippled as it has been, organized upon a system of detail, which was after years of trial abandoned, you will find a corps of Regulars and Volunteers working in harmony, whose skill in technical electric work compares more than favorably with that of any army in the world."

"We believe the system which carried the country through the great wars of recent years should not be abandoned, but that we should broaden it at the bottom, improve it if it is possible to improve it, and make such changes as have been demonstrated to be necessary."

"We need a Regular Army large enough to take the first fighting line until our Volunteers can be organized in every great war. This bill gives that in a small measure, and in a small measure only. It does not create an Army that can be for one moment compared with any Army of Europe."

Gentlemen, this nation has never had a trained corps of officers sufficient to meet its demands. To-day in the Philippines and in Cuba and Porto Rico and in the United States a large number of companies have with them but one commissioned officer. This bill does increase the commissioned force, making it a permanent increase, which ought to be done."

Mr. Cummings, of New York: "I would like to vote for this bill if it provided for a proper increase of the Army by the adoption of measures putting the artillery, and not cavalry, to the front. The cavalry ought not to be increased at the expense of the artillery. Even the infantry regiments have no corresponding increase with the cavalry. This ought not to be a bill drawn up in the interest of horse dealers. I hope that before the bill is brought to a vote the proper increase in the artillery will be made. Then the people and property on our coasts will be comparatively safe, and the nation itself bid defiance to the armies and navies of Europe."

In answer Mr. Hull said: "There is to be a reduction in the infantry and cavalry when the Army comes to its minimum, but none whatever in the artillery; and the increase in the artillery is made from year to year, precisely as the necessities of the Government require by the completion of the coast defenses. This estimate is made by officers who know what the needs of the Government will be."

Mr. Hull introduced a letter from Quartermaster General Ludington, in which the latter said: "I regard 122 officers as the very lowest number which can properly and efficiently transact the business pertaining to this Department. It seems proper that the Quartermaster's Department, composed of 122 officers, should have a greater proportion of colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors than a staff corps having but half or a fourth of this number of officers."

In regard to this letter, and to the Quartermaster's Department, Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, said: "I believe that the President ought to have the opportunity and the power of selecting efficient men without regard to their service in the Army. I can conceive of no reason why long experience in the military service adds materially to the fitness of an officer to discharge the duties of quartermaster. This is par excellence a business place, where you need activity and energy and good common sense, and where you need to be relieved, as far as possible, from the routine of red tape and from those methods that grow up after long years of usage and custom in a given line."

A letter was read from Surgeon General Sternberg, in which he stated that the number of commissioned medical officers provided by the bill as it stood would prove inadequate, and that the present method of depending upon contract surgeons for a greater part of the medical service with troops in garrisons and in the field is expensive and extremely unsatisfactory.

In answer to Mr. Butler, of Pennsylvania, who asked, with reference to the veterinary corps: "Why should we not give the horse doctor rank the same as we give the medical doctor?" Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, said: "The surgeon comes in immediate contact with the men about him, and it is necessary to give him some rank in order that he may discharge his duties and assert the difference in rank between himself and the enlisted men. That is not true in the case of the veterinary surgeon who goes to the cavalry stables to doctor their horses. You might as well give rank to the men who carry the colonel's horse as to confer rank upon the veterinary surgeon."

Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, expressed his agreement with this, and said that while it might be true that giving rank to veterinary surgeons might mean at present an additional expense of but \$6,000, it would result in a constantly increasing corps of officers who in the course of time are to go to swell the retired list, and in a short time it would cost a very large sum.

A letter was read from Paymaster General Bates, in which he said: "As the Army is now distributed, we

have between four and five hundred different stations to pay in the Philippines, and we have there and en route there 26 paymasters, and I have constant reports of the very severe service the officers there are called upon to perform and the necessity for more help. If the force is reduced it must be by taking away some of the officers from that point, as there is not now stationed within the limits of the United States a single officer whose place could be made vacant without detriment to the service."

Mr. Dick, of Ohio, proposed amendments to the section affecting the Pay Department which increased the number of officers provided, and became its final form.

Memoranda prepared by the Chief of Engineers were presented to the House, in which he asks for more officers in the higher ranks of the Engineer Corps, saying: "The increase provided for in the bill is all in the junior officers. It will destroy the approximately fair division of existing organization, interfere materially with merited promotion, and render it more desirable for the highest graduates of the Military Academy to enter the line rather than the Corps of Engineers."

Objecting to an amendment affecting the Engineer Corps, which was finally not agreed to, Mr. Hull said: "I sincerely hope this amendment will not be adopted. If adopted it puts the Engineer Corps way beyond every other corps in the Army in regard to promotion. Two years ago we gave this corps promotion in the higher grade, additional officers, improving their opportunities, by which the whole corps was moved up. If you adopt this, you give the Engineers one major for two captains, and one lieutenant colonel for every two majors. The Engineer Corps under this bill, figured out with the ratio of the other grades in the Department, have to-day an equal chance for promotion with the Ordnance or any other corps of the Army."

In regard to the section providing that "All officers of the Army who served during the Civil War and have heretofore been retired at a grade below that of brigadier general, and are still living, shall hereafter be entitled to the rank and pay of the next higher grade," which was stricken out, Mr. Hepburn said: "In my judgment this section ought to be stricken out. The principle involved in it is illogical. Promotion is given to a man in service for two reasons—one as a reward and a stimulant, and the other to give a higher field and broader opportunity of service, so that the experience secured in the lower grade may be utilized for the public good. Now, this proposition is that a man who has reached that point where no other service can be rendered by giving him this broader field of usefulness shall be promoted. I do not believe that it is right."

As to the canteen question Mr. Slayden, of Texas, introduced a letter from Lieut. Malvern-Hill Barnum, 10th U. S. Cav., now at the Military Academy, which said: "In reply to your queries in regard to the post exchange, I would say that after fourteen years' service I have become convinced, beyond any question of a doubt, that the post exchange works for the good of the temperance cause in the Army. It promotes discipline and increases the contentment and self-respect of the enlisted men. * * * I wish to add that I am a temperance man, and that I do, and always have done, all I can to promote temperance in the Army."

Mr. Slayden said: "That letter is signed by a gentleman of distinguished service in the Army of the United States, who for fourteen years has been connected with the Quartermaster General's Department and who has had opportunity to observe the practical working of the post exchange."

Mr. Jett, of Illinois, said of sections 41 and 42, which were stricken out: "There are other distinguished gentlemen in the Army, had they had the opportunity, who would have rendered just as able and distinguished services as have any of the gentlemen who are sought to be taken care of by this bill at this time. I believe that now, when we have seen that we have been compelled to appropriate over a million dollars to pay the salaries of these retired officers, the time has come for us to stop placing men on the retired list. For that reason I am in favor of striking out sections 41 and 42 of this bill."

On the final passage of the bill, on Dec. 6, there were: Yeas, 169; nays, 133; answered "present," 4; not voting, 50.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed bills granting the following pensions: \$24 per month to George F. Burroughs, late of the Signal Corps, U. S. A.; \$50 a month to the widow of Daniel W. Flagler, late Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.; and \$20 a month to the widow of Michael O'Brien, late act. asst. surgeon and first lieutenant, 4th U. S. Art. It has also passed H. R. 9140, providing that entrymen under the homestead laws, who have served in the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps during the Spanish war, or the Philippine insurrection, shall have certain service deducted from the time required to perfect title under homestead laws.

The House of Representatives on Dec. 4 passed the following bill: H. R. 4742: Whereas the national defense must depend upon the volunteer service of the several States; and those schools which shall adopt a system of military instruction are entitled to the assistance of the Government in order to secure to the United States such a knowledge of military affairs among the youth of the country as will render them efficient as volunteers if called upon for the national defense: Therefore, be it enacted, etc. That section 1225, Rev. Stat., concerning the detail of officers of the Army and Navy to educational institutions be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to permit the President to detail under the provisions of that act, and in addition to the detail of the officers of the Army and Navy now authorized to be detailed under the existing provisions of said act, such retired officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army and Navy of the United States as in his judgment may be required for that purpose, to act as instructors in military drill and tactics in schools in the United States, where such instruction shall have been authorized by the educational authorities thereof, and where the services of such instructors shall have been applied for by said authorities.

Sec. 2. That no detail shall be made under this act to any school unless it shall pay the cost of commutation of quarters of the retired officers or non-commissioned officers detailed thereto and the extra-duty pay to which the latter may be entitled by law to receive for the performance of special duty: Provided, That no detail shall be made under the provisions of this act unless the officers and non-commissioned officers to be detailed are willing to accept such position.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of War is authorized to issue at his discretion, and under proper regulations to be prescribed by him, out of ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the Government, and which can be spared for that purpose, upon the approval of the Governors of the respective States, such number of the same

as may be required for military instruction and practice by such school, and the Secretary shall require a bond in each case, for double the value of the property, for the care and safe-keeping thereof and for the return of the same when required.

Sec. 4. That this act shall take effect immediately.

The following resolution submitted by Mr. Stewart was agreed to in the Senate on Dec. 10: That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to send to the Senate, copies of all reports made to the Navy Department, or any of its bureaus, or to the commanding officer of the torpedo station, Newport, R. I., by officers of the Navy, concerning the performance of the submarine torpedo boat Holland since her purchase by the Navy Department to this date including the reports made by Admiral N. H. Farquhar, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron; Capt. W. M. Folger, commanding the battleship Kearsarge; Lieut. Commander N. E. Mason, in charge of the torpedo station at Newport, R. I.; Lieut. Commander A. C. Hodgson, commander of the naval tug Leyden; Lieut. Robert L. Russell, commander of the naval tug Ossocla; Lieut. H. H. Caldwell, commander of the Holland, and Lieut. E. E. Capehart, commander of the naval tug Leyden.

In the discussion in the Senate on S. 1358, to authorize the use of depositions before naval courts in certain cases, which was finally passed on Dec. 4 with an amendment given in our last issue, Senator Vest said: "How does the Senator (Mr. Hale) dispose of that clause of the Constitution which provides that in all criminal cases the accused shall be entitled to be confronted with the witnesses? Suppose a man is accused of robbery or any of the felonies below murder, can you force him to submit to evidence taken by deposition without his consent? It seems to me that the bill is clearly unconstitutional."

Mr. Hale in reply said: "The committee considered that, and did not believe that courts-martial came under that provision of the Constitution. Of course, whenever the provision of the Constitution applies, the accused has the right to trial by jury. These, of course, are not in that class of cases. I have no idea that any harm can come from the bill."

A letter from the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation has been transmitted to the Senate, representing the impracticability of carrying out the provisions of the act, approved March 3, 1899, with regard to the examination of warrant officers for promotion, and recommending that said section be amended. The Secretary of the Navy says of Admiral Crowninshield's recommendation: "The grades from which boards for the examination of warrant officers are thus to be selected comprise but a limited number of officers, and these are often widely scattered. Difficulty is therefore encountered in convening the examining boards composed as required by the above-mentioned section, and by reason of this fact the promotions due warrant officers have, in some cases, been long delayed. In the practical application of the section in question the Bureau of Navigation has construed it as requiring that the examination of a warrant officer shall be by a board composed entirely of officers of the rank and title to which he seeks advancement. While the Department believes that the act admits of the examination of warrant officers by mixed boards, the convening of such boards, even where practicable, would in many cases involve considerable expense for the travel of the officers appointed as members. In view of the foregoing, it is recommended that the law in relation to the examination of warrant officers for promotion be so modified as to authorize their examination before boards composed of such officers as the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, designate, provided always that such officers shall be senior in rank to the warrant officer to be examined."

Mr. Hoar presented to the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the draft of a bill providing for the amendment of the act of August 3, 1894, "to promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia" (See S. 5111—Mr. Hale, under "Bills Before Congress"). Secretary Long says: "The act referred to authorizes the Secretary of the Navy, upon the loan of a vessel for the use of the naval militia of a State, to detail from the enlisted force of the Navy a sufficient number of men, not exceeding six for any vessel, as ship keepers. The exercise of the authority thus conferred, has not been attended with satisfactory results. The men so detailed, being of the enlisted force of the Navy are not amenable to the discipline of the State militia organizations, and disciplinary measures can be enforced against them only through the action of the Department, to which, as a result, frequent applications to this end are made. The proposed legislation, the enactment of which is commended to the favorable consideration of the committee, would necessitate the employment by the States of ship keepers who would be amenable to State law and to the discipline of the local organizations, whereby, it is believed, the difficulties attending the administration of the present system would be corrected."

The bill introduced in the Senate and House relative to the proposed retiring of Representative Boutelle of Maine, as a captain in the Navy, is received with favor by officers of the Navy generally and also in Congress. Writing on this subject to Chairman Foss of the House Committee on Naval Affairs the Secretary of the Navy says: "If the reward proposed in the resolution, that is, the placing of a person not at the time on the active list of the Navy upon the retired list, can ever be appropriate, it would appear to be so in the present case. Mr. Boutelle served with distinction as an officer of the Navy during the critical period of the Civil War. During his service as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, his experience as a naval officer and extensive acquaintance with naval matters proved of great value in the upbuilding of the Navy, to which he entirely devoted his energies and abilities."

"Congress has, from time to time, authorized appointments in the Navy upon the active or retired lists in a special manner. As recent examples of direct although unusual appointments upon the active list made in pursuance of special legislation are the cases of Lieuts. Chester Wells, J. R. Morris, and J. P. J. Ryan, under the act of March 20, 1896; also that of Lieut. James E. Palmer, under act of March 17, 1898, and Lieut. Thomas D. Parker, under act of March 5, 1898." After citing other precedents, the Secretary says: "In view of the precedents above given, and others which might be cited, and in consideration of the exceptional features of the case, the Department makes no objection to the legislation proposed by the joint resolution in question."

Mr. DeArmond introduced in the House a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House if any protest, objection, criticism or suggestion had been made by General Chaffee concerning looting or other inhuman or improper conduct in China and if received and replied to, with what result. His case for all the particulars in the case.

Senator Chandler on Dec. 13 submitted an intended amendment to the Army bill, S. 4200, as follows: "Sec. 42. That all original vacancies in the Regular Army of the United States which shall exist immediately after the passage of this act shall be filled at least one-half by selection from among the officers of volunteers then in the Service, and the remainder by

allied by officers of the Regular Army, all of whom shall have served during the war with Spain and have records of capacity and good conduct."

Secretary Root has directed a letter to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs requesting the restoration of section 36 in the original Army bill. This section provides for the retirement of those officers of the Army below the rank of brigadier general who served during the Civil War with advanced rank. He appends a letter of the Adjutant General which shows that only 268 officers would be affected.

The Secretary of the Navy has submitted to Congress, to be included in the naval appropriation bill, an estimate of an appropriation amounting to \$1,000 under the sub-head "Naval War College, Coasters Harbor Island, Rhode Island," for one stenographer, typewriter and translator. A letter from Capt. F. E. Chadwick, the president of the Naval War College, says: "I believe that the present conditions warrant me in saying that if we do not employ a larger force in the future we will not only lose record of much which should be preserved in such work as that of the college, but its development will be seriously interrupted."

The Secretary of War has submitted to Congress a supplemental estimate (\$100,000) of appropriation for "armament of fortifications." In the fortification appropriation act of May 25, 1900, an appropriation was made for completing the equipment of existing batteries and equipping additional batteries. This estimate is for the reserve supply for these batteries.

Secretary Gage, of the Treasury, in a letter to Congress submitting an additional estimate for the Revenue Cutter Service, says that the customs and navigation laws of the United States being now in force in the island and waters of Porto Rico, it is of the utmost importance that an efficient part of the Revenue Cutter Service be stationed there for the enforcement of those laws. To accomplish this the service must be extended. There is no vessel at all fit for the work that can be spared without serious detriment to the service, and even if there were there is no authority of law for its maintenance in those waters. The sum of \$200,000 is therefore asked for, to build or purchase, outfit and equip a suitable vessel. If the Revenue Cutter Service is to be extended to Porto Rico, as contemplated, the annual estimates for the fiscal year of 1902 must be amended to include \$50,000 for the purpose.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to Congress a letter from the Q. M. General of the Army, calling attention to the necessity for suspending indefinitely the operation of the law relative to advertising for proposals which were last suspended by act of Feb. 24, 1900, until June 30, 1901. Secretary Root says: "This recommendation of the Q. M. General is concurred in by the heads of other bureaus of the Department. It appears to be highly essential for the prompt supply of troops in the field and at distant stations that the suspended provisions in the act referred to be continued suspended after June 30, 1901, until otherwise directed by Congress, and early favorable action to that end is therefore recommended." The suspended provisions relate to purchase of horses, advertisement for and purchase of supplies, civilian employees in the Q. M. and Ordnance Department, purchase of ordnance, etc., etc.

A report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, dated Dec. 3, 1900, has been transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the provisions of the act which incorporated the company in 1889.

Mr. Pettigrew has submitted to the Senate (Document 23) an account of the experience, privations and dangers of Samuel J. Brown and others while prisoners of the hostile Sioux during the massacre and war of 1862; also an account of the perilous ride made by Mr. Brown in 1865 to save the frontier settlements from attack. The writer of this account, the only authentic one from the Indian side of the war, was a son of the late Major Joseph R. Brown, an early settler of Minnesota.

Mr. Hale has presented to the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Navy and a report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, recommending a reclassification of vessels of the Navy. The arguments for the change have been fully presented in the reports of Secretary Long and Admiral Crowninshield.

We publish again the composition of the House committees most directly connected with the Services: Military Affairs—Messrs. Hull, Marsh, Ketcham, Brownlow, Parker, of New Jersey, Capron, Stevens, of Minnesota, Dick, Mondell, Esch, Sulzer, Cox, Lentz, Hay, Jeu, Slayden, Broussard and Perea. Naval Affairs—Messrs. Boutelle, of Maine (resigned), Foss, Dayton, Loudenslager, Hawley, Butler, Bull, Mudd, Watson, Metcalf, Cummings, Meyer, of Louisiana, Tate, Rixey, Kitchin, Vandiver, and Wheeler of Kentucky.

Col. A. C. Tyler, formerly of the U. S. A., and Mrs. Tyler are again in their beautiful home 1634 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Tyler has issued cards for a reception on Dec. 18 to introduce her second daughter, Miss Sarah L. Tyler. Colonel and Mrs. Tyler have many warm friends at the Capitol who are welcoming them back after an absence of several years.

Col. Reginald Norman and Miss Augusta Little, daughter of Lieut. William McCarthy Little, U. S. N., retired, were married Dec. 12, in All Saints' Chapel, Newport, R. I. The best man was George H. Norman, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Stuyvesant Leroy, John Bert, Rowland King, and J. Neilson Howard. As the Norman family are in mourning, the gathering was not large, and only the families concerned and the bridal party were present at the wedding breakfast. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Alice Little. Colonel Norman was a Volunteer Lieutenant in the Navy in the war with Spain. The bridal tour will include Europe and the Philippines, where the bride's brother, Lieut. L. M. Little, U. S. M. C., is on duty.

The marriage, Dec. 12, at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., of Miss Beatrice S. Farquhar, daughter of Rear Admiral Farquhar, to P. A. Surg. Will W. Garton, U. S. N., was a brilliant event and was witnessed by a distinguished gathering of officers and friends of the contracting families, including Secretary of the Navy Long and Mrs. Long. The ushers were P. A. Surg. F. C. Cook, U. S. N.; Asst. Surg. Frank L. Pleadwell, U. S. N.; Lieut. Thomas Wilson, U. S. N.; Civil Engineer H. H. Rousseau, U. S. N.; Capt. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. M. C., and Lieutenant Brown, U. S. M. C. The bride was escorted by her father, with Miss May Towne as maid of honor. The best man was Lieut. Archibald H. Davis, U. S. N. Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith performed the ceremony. A wedding breakfast followed and afterwards the married couple left on a tour and on return will spend the winter with Mrs. Farquhar at 1918 N street.

Gen. Wager Swayne, U. S. A., has been elected President of the American Church Missionary Society.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. Chalmers G. Hall, 5th Cav., is a recent arrival at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from Porto Rico.

Col. Edwin M. Coates, U. S. A., retired, formerly of the 7th Inf., is spending the winter at Burlington, Vt.

Capt. A. D. Schenck, 2d Art., of Fort Screven, Ga., was a visitor this week at Sullivan's Island, Moultrieville, S. C.

Lieut. J. Y. M. Blunt, 3d Cav., arrived in San Francisco this week en route to Manila to join his troop in the Philippines.

Lieut. V. D. Dixon, 5th Cav., with Troops E and G of the regiment arrived at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from Porto Rico on Dec. 6.

Major E. D. Dimmick, 5th Cav., lately in New York on leave, has arrived at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and assumed command of the post.

Capt. R. M. Blatchford, 11th Inf., in command of Cos. K and L, 11th Inf., arrived at Fort McPherson, Ga., from Porto Rico early in the morning of Dec. 7.

But few officers have received so many congratulations on promotion as has Brigadier General John F. Weston, Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A., ours go with him.

Capt. F. D. Webster, 20th U. S. Inf., was married in Manila, Dec. 4 to Anna George Angel Fenn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Fenn, at the home of Colonel and Mrs. Wagner.

Col. A. L. Mills, Superintendent U. S. M. A., was in Washington, D. C., this week on matters relating to appropriations for the Academy and not on the Booz matter, as stated in some papers.

An adroit swindler at one time representing himself as the Surgeon General of the Army and at another as Col. Alexander Flint, U. S. A., has recently swindled several persons, among them Lieut. Chas. Braden, U. S. A., of West Point.

Col. Wm. H. Powell, U. S. A., retired, has closed his beautiful summer home at Sacket Harbor, N. Y., and together with his wife and their widowed daughter, Mrs. E. F. Koehler, have located in Washington for the winter at No. 1834 Jefferson Place.

Chief Engineer J. A. Boyle, of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, was in Port Townsend, Washington, on a visit with his old friends. Mr. Doyle is stationed at San Francisco, and his visit to Puget Sound is for the purpose of inspecting the machinery of the several cutters recently returned from the north.

Lieut. Charles Abel, 18th U. S. Inf., recently promoted from Commissary Sergeant, after receiving his commission was temporarily stationed with the headquarters of the 10th U. S. Inf. at Rowell Barracks, Paso Caballos, Cuba, where he was cordially received by the officers, who are all comfortably located.

Mrs. Park Benjamin gave a reception in New York City on Friday, Dec. 7, at which her daughter, Miss Gladys Benjamin, was introduced. Among those invited to the reception were Rear Admiral Gherardi, Rear Admiral Higginson and Mrs. Higginson, Capt. Wildes and Mrs. Wildes, Comdr. A. J. Wadham and Mrs. Wadham, Captain Folger and Mrs. Folger.

The Army authorities in the Philippines provided liberally in the matter of giving out returns of the American Presidential election. Captain Russel, Chief Signal officer, had a bulletin issued to all operators as soon as the result was received. Every point where wires were strung received the news, and the soldiers soon heard of the emphatic way in which the great American public were standing behind them.

Passed Asst. Engr. Jas. J. Barry, U. S. N. (retired), is an old resident of Brooklyn and since his retirement in January 1891, has continued to reside there. Mr. Barry occupies a pleasant residence at 106 McDonough street. During the Spanish war, Mr. Barry was among the first to volunteer his services to the Navy Department, and was at once assigned to inspection duty in the New York Navy Yard.

The Minnesota "Commander," in an obituary notice of the late John Sylvanus Allison, refers in high terms to his career and says: "Lieutenant Allison has led a patriotic, active, earnest life, doing his duty under all circumstances, and on all occasions, and merits the patriot's and soldier's reward." The deceased served in the Civil War in the Volunteer service, was appointed second lieutenant, 20th Inf., in 1867, and resigned in 1870.

Lieut. Philip Andrews, U. S. N., has joined the Asiatic Station, and Mrs. Andrews has gone to Honolulu, and will remain with her father, Capt. Andrew Fuller, during the absence of her husband in the Philippines. Captain Fuller retains his position of Harbor Master, which he held since long before the ousting of the monarchy in Hawaii, and his services have been recognized by every Naval Commander whose good fortune has taken him to "the Paradise of the Pacific."

Colonel Meade, U. S. M. C., was a free silverite for a time at Tien-Tsin. He got tons of silver and loaded it into a yamen until it broke the floors through. Some of it was in the form of sheets weighing something like fifteen pounds apiece. The silver was taken from the yamen of the Viceroy. Colonel Meade sold it for \$376,000 in gold and turned that sum over to the Government at Washington. The Colonel's luck changed with the yellow metal, for when he got to the Viceroy's gold vaults they were as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard.

In speaking of the departure for the States of Col. John L. Tieron the Manila "Freedom" said: "With the departure of Colonel Tieron there closes an era in which a perfect police system of the islands has been perfected, and the originator and organizer who leaves for home for a deserved change takes with him the gratitude of not only the residents of Manila, but of every section of the archipelago where the police system has been introduced. His name will always be connected with the police system of the islands, and the sobriquet of 'Father of Filipino police' will always attend him."

Among the passengers who arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila on Dec. 2 in addition to those we have already noted were the following: Mrs. E. R. Gibson, G. H. Diven, Major J. A. Hull, Judge Advocate; Lieut. Col. Webb C. Hays, Lieut. Richard H. McMaster, Mrs. G. B. Hanis, Lieut. D. S. Turner, Clarence Canigan, Capt. W. H. Bean, Major Alexander Rodgers, M. J. Egan, Samuel Cohn, Major Jesse M. Lee and Miss Chandler, Charles J. Adams, H. A. Stevenson, Ed. T. Balch, A. P. Hayne, B. M. Rasmussen, Dr. Andy Hall, A. A. S.; Mrs. Perry, Col. T. W. Jones, Dr. C. H. Andrews, A. A. S.; Miss Bock, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Shirley Cox, Lieut. D. J. Geilhaley, Major G. B. Walker, Mrs. F. Bailey, Lieut. Chas. K. Mallory, Capt. A. J. Curtis, Miss Alvord and two children, Mrs. Trutt, Mrs. O. M. Cradle, Mrs. Guyenne, Mrs. M. C. Custin, Miss Julia Canfield, Mrs. W. J. Bates, Mrs. J. G. Byone, Mrs. W. M. Coulling and Mrs. T. J. Kerr.

Col. Alexander Piper, U. S. A., is spending the winter in New York City with residence at 254 West 23d street.

Lieut. Le Roy S. Lyon, 2d Art., now East on a few weeks' leave, will join at Fort Screven, Ga., about Christmas.

Chaplain Allen Allensworth, 24th Inf., lately on sick leave at the Presidio of San Francisco, has gone to Fort McDowell, Cal.

Lieut. A. E. Waldron, 1st Art., with Battery M, from Fort Morgan, Ala., arrived at and assumed command of Key West Barracks, Fla., Dec. 5.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., lately retired from duty at Sandy Hook, N. J., is now on a visit of inspection to Porto Rico.

Capt. Samuel Riker, U. S. A., of Major Gen. Brooke's Staff, visited his father-in-law, Lieutenant General Miles, in Washington, D. C., this week.

Major H. P. Ritzius, U. S. A., residing at Westfield, N. Y., has been transferred from the Minnesota to the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Capt. H. W. Wheeler, 5th Cav., will remain on duty in Porto Rico for the present, and may join at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., towards the end of next January.

P. A. Surg. C. P. Bagg, U. S. N., is on duty at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Cavite. This station is in as good sanitary condition as possible under the conditions of climate and location.

Governor Seaton Schroeder is much liked in Guam for the fairness of his decisions and for the interest taken in the improvement of the situation and for the kindness of heart shown on all occasions.

Recent arrivals at Fort McPherson, Ga., are: Capt. R. M. Blatchford and C. E. Dentler, and Lieuts. H. E. Eames, A. E. Macklin, J. T. Robinson and S. W. C. Jones, 11th Inf., all from Porto Rico.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Warren, of the British Army, is soon to succeed to the command of the troops in Canada. In London his reputation stands high as a former Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

Lieut. Gad Morgan, 15th Inf., is now the only officer on duty at Fort Ontario, N. Y., which post, it is probable, will soon be once more abandoned and the company there sent where its services are more needed.

Thomas F. Millard, the war correspondent, is now in China, and will contribute to the January number of "Scribner's" a critical comparison of the merits and defects of the various armies in the field in China.

Lieut. F. B. Hawkins, 15th Inf., a recent arrival at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., has taken command of the post, in succession to Capt. William T. May, who goes to the Philippines for duty as adjutant of his regiment.

The New York "Tribune" has published a portrait of Chief Nav. Constr. Francis T. Bowles and a sketch of his career in connection with his being chosen to succeed Rear Admiral Hichborn on the latter's retirement in March.

Captain H. M. Chittenden, C. E., came to Washington, D. C., this week from Sioux City, to appear before a Congressional Committee relative to an appropriation for continuance of improvements at the Yellowstone Park.

Lieut. Col. F. E. Nye, A. C. G. S., after a tour of duty in Porto Rico, where his duties have been most arduous and responsible, will leave San Juan shortly for Chicago, for duty as Chief Commissary on the Staff of Major General Otis.

We are pleased to learn that the statement to the effect that Lieut. Emil Theiss, U. S. N., was not in good health is incorrect. Lieutenant Theiss, who is on duty on the U. S. S. Kearsarge, we are informed, has nothing the matter with his health.

Chaplain Harry W. Jones, U. S. N., made an interesting address Dec. 10 at the Harlem branch of the Y. M. C. A., of New York, in which he gave some entertaining reminiscences of the Spanish-American War and of his observations on the Texas, on which he served.

The action for libel brought by Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, who was Commissioner of Public Works during the Strong administration in New York City, against the Press Publishing Company (the World) to recover \$250,000, terminated in a verdict for \$25,000 for the plaintiff.

Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont, Commandant of the Cavite Navy Yard, and Paym. H. R. Sullivan, U. S. N., tendered a dinner at the palace in Cavite Oct. 23 in honor of Consul General and Mrs. Wildman, of Hong Kong. A special launch brought the guests from Cavite about midnight, after a delightful evening.

The commission having charge of the erection of the equestrian statue of Gen. W. T. Sherman, consisting of Secretary Root, General Miles and General Dodge, of Tennessee, have decided to permit Mrs. Carl Rohr Smith, the widow of the sculptor and contractor who recently died in Copenhagen, to carry out her husband's contract.

The recent transfer of Naval Constructor Lloyd Bankson, U. S. N., to the Pensacola Navy Yard, came as a genuine surprise to the many friends of this officer in Bath, Me., where for several months he has been on duty at the shipbuilding works in that city. Bath's loss will be Pensacola's gain, and it is certain that Constructor Bankson will establish himself south as securely as he has north.

The detail of Rear Admiral Fred. Rodgers, U. S. N., for duty in the Philippines, has been to mean that there is truth in the story that he has been promised the command of the Asiatic Station. It is known that Admiral Rodgers has long been desirous for sea duty, and has chafed under the comparative inaction necessitated by attendance on the duties of inspection and survey. Admiral Rodgers is but a single number senior to Admiral Kempff, so it may be necessary, if he is assigned to the command, for the department to make still another change, so as to have the two Admirals with a greater difference in rank.

Naval Constructor William J. Baxter, U. S. N., on duty at the Boston Navy Yard, was recently tendered a choice of duty at the Navy Yard, New York, vice Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles, selected Chief Naval Constructor at Washington, but declined the change, preferring to remain at Boston. "The reason assigned for Mr. Baxter's preference is," says the Boston "Herald," "the superior possibilities of the Boston yard and station. The yard and plant, long neglected, have afforded opportunity already for wide improvement; with a great million-dollar dry dock under construction and several adequate modern workshops about to be built, to say nothing of further improvements on a grand scale, there is reason for believing that the construction department, especially, may have a hand in making the Boston yard, within three or four years, the principal Navy Yard in the United States or in the world."

Lieut. Col. John A. Wilcox, U. S. A., formerly of the 3d Cav., is spending the winter at Ridley Park, Pa.

A. A. Surg. J. H. McCall, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Schuyler, is visiting friends at Huntington, Tenn.

Major John Leonard, U. S. A., residing at 67 Sherman avenue, Newark, N. J., celebrated his 67th birthday on Dec. 11.

Capt. Delamere Skerrett has arrived in Denver and taken charge of the legal end of the Department of the Colorado.

Gen. George L. Gillespie, C. E., left San Juan Dec. 10 for St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, and will look at the harbor while there.

Gen. Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A., and the Misses Elsie and Helen McKeever are now on their way to Genoa, Italy, to spend the winter.

Capt. Devereaux Shields, 29th Inf., invalided home on account of wounds received in the Philippines reached San Francisco from Manila, Dec. 10.

Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Amory (retired), resides in Boston from whence he was appointed originally, and he has lived there since his retirement in June, 1887.

Gen. G. W. Davis, who will soon leave Porto Rico for the United States, will have but a short stay, as he goes soon after arrival in San Francisco, en route to Manila.

Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., lately from China, arrived in Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, and has since had several interviews with Secretary of War Root on Chinese matters.

Col. L. D. DeRussy, 11th, with his headquarters, band and Co. M of the regiment, Lieut. M. L. McGrew, commanding, arrived at Washington Barracks, D. C., from Porto Rico Dec. 6.

Capt. Colby M. Chester, U. S. N., of the Kentucky, was received in audience by the Sultan of Turkey Dec. 10, and dined at the palace in the evening. He was accompanied by U. S. Minister Griscom and his suite.

Lieut. J. E. Cusack, 5th Cav., lately from Porto Rico, and now visiting at 1840 16th street, N. W., Washington D. C., will spend until early in February, for the benefit of his health, and then join at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

The friends of Mrs. V. D. Ladd, wife of Major Ladd (Q. M., U. S. V.), will be pleased to learn that the attack of yellow fever, which caused her isolation at Havana, was only slight, and that she was discharged on Nov. 29.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth Moore Flagg, daughter of the late Gen. D. W. Flagg, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., to Dr. G. W. McKeen, of Baddeck, Cape Breton, Canada. The wedding will probably take place next June.

Major Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. A., retired, is now settled at 2433 Columbia Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., after an absence of over three years in Europe. His wife and daughter and sister-in-law, Miss C. N. Miller, make up his family.

Lieut. F. R. De Funiak, 11th Inf., a recent arrival at Washington Barracks from Porto Rico, commanded the guard of honor at the recent interment in the National Cemetery, at Arlington, of the remains of the gallant Gen. Emerson H. Liscum.

Major Wm. E. Huxford, U. S. A., retired, Mrs. and Miss Huxford are at 1806 N street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Miss Huxford has been much admired since she made her debut, and her many friends are congratulating her upon her engagement to Mr. John B. Dahlgren, a grandson of the late Admiral Dahlgren, U. S. N.

Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York State, arrived in Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Dec. 11, to attend the centennial celebration. He was accompanied by seven members of his staff. The Governor was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Cowles, wife of Commander Cowles, U. S. N., at her residence 1733 N street, N. W.

Chief Engineer H. W. Fitch, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Fitch are at their Washington, D. C., residence, 1518 Connecticut av. Their daughter is in Paris, France, studying this winter. Mrs. and Miss Cagupan, the mother and sister of Mrs. Fitch, will not be with her this winter, but will pass the winter in Detroit.

Of the first lieutenants of the 12th Infantry in active service in 1873, but one remains on the active list, Major D. J. Craigie, 25th Inf. John J. Clague, who was then the junior first lieutenant, has become colonel and A. C. G. S. by the retirement of Gen. Chas P. Eagan, who was himself a first lieutenant, 12th Inf., in 1873, junior to Major Craigie.

Mrs. Murphy, wife of Capt. T. O. Murphy, 10th Inf., U. S. A., who joined her husband at Santiago, Cuba, early in October, has been compelled on account of her health to return to the States for a month or two, which she will spend at Mansfield, Ohio. Mrs. Murphy and daughter Evelyn returned on the McClellan, which reached New York Dec. 3.

When Major R. A. Brown, Captain, 8th Cav., and Major Inspector, U. S. V., was ordered from Manila to duty as Inspector General in the Department of Southern Luzon, the Manila "Freedom" said this in the issue of Oct. 23: "During his term as press censor Major Brown has won the regard of every member of the press in Manila by his courteous treatment. The knights of the press have no special love for press censors as a rule, but Major Brown, by his methods, did much to remove almost all trace of prejudice. Capt. C. H. Marple, 40th Vol. Inf., succeeds him."

Mr. Richard Harding Davis having made some statements as to the behavior of imprisoned British officers in South Africa towards women a letter in the London "Times," signed by representative women of various nationalities, emphatically repudiates Mr. Davis' charges. Concerning this the London "Daily News" says: "Several months have elapsed since Mr. Davis' amazingly untruthful allegations were published, but the requisite contradiction, though long delayed, has come to hand at last. Mr. Davis presumably wrote for the anti-English section of the Americans, though we should hardly have expected to find (the name of a prominent American magazine is here mentioned) used as a vehicle for this vulgar and cowardly abuse."

A Washington gossip relates that recently, in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, bids for new ships were being opened amid impressive solemnity. Mr. Long seemed nervous, and was opening his mouth to speak when Rear Admiral Melville, who was sitting next to him, leaned forward with a look of concern and deferentially whispered to him. Mr. Long did not catch what the Admiral said, but pretended that he did. He looked thoughtful, nodded, and murmured, "Very well, Admiral." He was turning away when the Admiral, determined to make him hear, roared forth in a voice that penetrated every corner of the room: "I say, you have the leg of your chair through my hat!" Melville has a voice like the bellow of the bull, and it is full of fog and salt water. The Secretary heard, and so did everybody else, and the howl of laughter that went up destroyed all the impressiveness of the occasion.

Major L. A. Abbott, U. S. A., is at Young's Hotel, Boston, Mass.

Pont Chaplain John B. McCleery, U. S. A., is on duty at Fort Logan, Colo.

Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, U. S. A., should now be addressed City of Mexico.

Gen. A. B. Carey, U. S. A., is in New York, with quarters at the Hotel Gerard.

Paym. H. T. Stancliff, U. S. N., should be addressed Elm Tree Inn, Farrington, Conn.

Major Chas. B. Thompson, Q. M., on an extended sick leave, is at 1353 Roanoke street, Washington, D. C.

Major J. W. Summerhayes, U. S. A., is spending the winter in New Rochelle, but is a frequent visitor in New York City.

Mrs. R. N. Stembel, widow of the late Admiral Stembel, U. S. N., is at 35 West 25th street, New York City.

Col. G. M. Brayton, U. S. A., has settled for the winter at the Colonial, cor. 15th and H streets, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. R. H. McMaster, 7th Art., lately on duty in the Philippines, will spend a few weeks on leave before joining his new battery at Fort Preble, Me.

Capt. H. Taylor, U. S. A., has left Seattle, Washington, and is now on duty at the U. S. Engineer Office, Portsmouth, N. H.

Major A. C. Taylor, 4th Art., has rejoined at Fort Hancock, N. J., from a tour of duty as President of the Regimental Board of Examination.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is now comfortably settled in Omaha, and is being made much of socially by the hospitable residents of that city.

Capt. J. J. Read, U. S. N., recently detached from the U. S. S. Richmond at League Island, Pa., and placed on waiting orders, is at Mount Holly, N. J.

Lieut. J. C. Hooker, of the Revenue Cutter Service, has left Ladoga, Ind., where he has been on a visit, for Mobile, Ala., and has joined the Winona at that place.

Colonel Craig, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Craig have rented their house in Washington, D. C., and have gone out to "Woodley Inn" near Washington.

Major Simpson, U. S. A., retired, Miss Simpson and Mrs. Lee have moved from 1723 De Salle street to 1743 Q street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. John J. Knapp, wife of Lieutenant Knapp, U. S. N., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Eberly, wife of Lieutenant Eberly, U. S. N., at Annapolis, Md.

Capt. Devereaux Shields, 29th Inf., U. S. A., arrived at San Francisco on the transport Hancock from Manila en route to his home and family in Natchez, Miss.

Gen. E. P. Pearson, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Pearson are in Boston, Mass., but expect to come to Washington, D. C., for the winter.

Lieut. Col. W. F. Spurgin, 16th U. S. Inf., on sick leave from Manila, P. I., is stopping with his wife and daughter at Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Maj. Gen. J. R. Brooke, Dec. 15, assumes command of the District of Porto Rico, under recent orders adding the military part of the island to the Department of the East.

Gen. Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A., retired, has rented his house, 1508 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and will pass this winter in Europe with his daughters, the Misses McKeever.

Lieut. Gad Morgan, 15th Inf., has by virtue of being the only commissioned officer on duty at Fort Ontario become its "Poobah," not only being the post commander, but engineering all the staff departments.

The retirement for age Dec. 15 of Major F. W. Hess, 3d Art., promotes Capt. C. Chase, 4th Art., to Major, 3d Lieut. L. G. Berry to Captain, and 2d Lieut. W. E. Cole to First Lieutenant.

The engagement of Miss Mumma, sister of Lieut. M. O. Mumma, 2d Cav., to Lieut. F. F. Holcomb, 2d Cav., is announced by the Havana "Post's" correspondent at Matanzas, Cuba, where the regiment is quartered.

Paym. Gen. A. B. Carey, U. S. A., retired, is stopping at the Gerard Hotel, 44th street, near 6th avenue, New York City, where he will remain until some time in January next, when he leaves for southern California.

Miss Hichborn will be much missed in Washington, D. C., where she has been an acknowledged belle. Her father, Rear Admiral Hichborn, upon his retirement will go to live in New York City whither his family will accompany him.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., accompanied by his aides, Capt. T. R. Adams and J. L. Dean, went to Washington this week to attend the Centennial celebration Dec. 12, and while there made a visit to Fort Myer.

Major Alfred Taylor, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Taylor have taken the house 2005 O street, N. W., Washington, D. C., where they will pass this winter, and their many friends hope several winters, as they have leased the house for three years.

Hon. Bertram T. Clayton, present member of Congress, who was graduated from West Point in 1866 and resigned in 1888, is doing good service at the House in his present capacity, and his knowledge of the workings of the U. S. M. A. stands him in good stead.

The annual dinner of the 11th Army Corps Association at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, Dec. 12, was a happy occasion. Col. A. C. Hamlin presided, and among those who spoke were Gen. Franz Sigel, Gen. E. L. Viele, Gen. H. E. Tremain, Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. Hartwell Osborn, Capt. W. H. Oliver, etc.

Our Consul General at Cape Town, South Africa, James G. Stowe, says of Sir Alfred Milner, that he is the man of the hour and destined to become the Governor General of a great South African confederation. Mr. Stowe thinks that in power and resourcefulness Sir Alfred might almost be compared to Grant.

Capt. French E. Chadwick, U. S. N., President of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., and Mrs. Chadwick will hold a reception at the college on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 15, to afford an opportunity for a view of a portrait of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N., executed by Vinton Boston. The portrait in a gift to the college by some of the Admiral's friends in recognition of the fact that largely through his efforts the institution was founded.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Dec. 12, 1900: Lieut. Hamilton Foley, U. S. A.; Capt. M. Jackson, U. S. A.; Lieut. T. S. Wilson, U. S. N.; Gen. J. Ford Kent, U. S. A.; Col. F. E. Nye, U. S. A.; Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Major V. Havard, U. S. A., and Mrs. Havard; Major G. M. Downey, U. S. A.; Major J. G. D. Knight, U. S. A.; Capt. L. S. McCormick, U. S. A.; Lieut. G. L. Johnson, U. S. A.; Col. L. D. DeRussy, U. S. A.

Capt. S. E. Sparrow, U. S. A., retired, is residing at 1430 N street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Major W. P. Gould, U. S. A., recently at Vincennes, Ind., is at the Bancroft, Washington, D. C.

Col. James Biddle, U. S. A., retired, has settled for the winter at 1714 I street, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Odon Gurovits, 11th Inf., of Fort Columbus, N. Y., paid a short visit this week to Scranton, Pa.

Mrs. Geo. P. Borden, wife of Major Borden, 5th U. S. Inf., will winter in Los Angeles, Cal., her address being 2228 South Hope street.

Mrs. J. T. Kerr, wife of Capt. J. T. Kerr, 17th U. S. Inf., is at 590 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal., having just returned from the Philippines.

Mrs. Hatton, the mother of Paymaster Richard Hatton, U. S. N., is in Washington, D. C., but will soon join her son at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Mrs. Butt, mother of Capt. A. W. Butt, U. S. A., has returned to her home in Augusta, Ga., but will leave for Manila in January to join her son.

Mr. W. C. Hardy, who died in Norfolk, Va., Dec. 12, was a brother of the wife of Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. V., commanding in the Philippines.

Lieut. F. R. Brainard, U. S. N., who expected to go to Manila on the Wompanain, has been obliged to go to his home in Illinois, by reason of sickness. His condition, however, is not thought to be serious.

Paymaster General A. E. Bates, U. S. A., has been substituted for Gen. G. L. Gillespie on the "Booz" Board, the latter being now absent in the West Indies. General Bates was graduated from West Point in 1865.

Mrs. Mizner, widow of the late Gen. John Kemp Mizner, U. S. A., has left Washington, D. C., for her home in Louisville, Ky. Her two cousins, the Misses Crennan, of Mobile, Ala., will pass the winter with her.

Gen. Robert Williams, retired, formerly Adjutant General of the Army, is confined to his room at his residence in Washington. Last summer he, with his daughter, spent the season at Netherwood, N. J. While there by accident he broke his left leg just above the ankle. The limb, at this present writing, is firmly knit together, and in time will be fully as strong as before. What is remarkable about this accident is that he has scarcely suffered pain from it, and it has really been potent in improving his general health. The General can go about his room on crutches, and hopes by next summer to be able to pay a long promised visit to West Point and New York City.

The Army Reform Society with principal office in New York, is now an incorporated body and proposes to collect funds for the relief, in cases of emergency, of dependent widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army; to aid in securing employment for them and to solicit and create scholarships and supervise educational opportunities for such orphan children. The directors are Gen. Francis V. Greene, Gov. Roosevelt, Ellen Hardin Walworth, William Rodmond Cross, Grace Bigelow, Julia McN. Henry, Alada T. P. Mills, George Lewis Gillespie, Daniel S. Lamont, former Governor Levi P. Morton, Cornelius N. Bliss, Alice White Burbank, Juliet K. Lamont, Charlotte C. Parker, Anna R. Mau, Cecilia Miles Reber, daughter of Lieut. General Miles, and Katharine B. Roe.

Henry du Rest Phelan, M. D., late A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A., was married on Oct. 29, 1900, at Pamplemousses, on the Island of Mauritius, to Miss Camille du Bois de Jancigny, daughter of the late Charles du Bois de Jancigny.

The event was quite a novelty in this island, made famous by Bernadine de St. Pierre's work, "Paul et Virginie," where Americans are rarely seen and still more rarely win a young lady of the country. The courtship and marriage was compared to Admiral Dewey's victory, as to dispatch. Miss de Jancigny is French by birth, as are by extraction most of the inhabitants of the island, which has preserved in a large part the language, laws and privileges which existed previous to the British conquest in 1810. The bride's family are related to the Baron d'Etcheverry, a noted musician of Bordeaux, and to the French General, du Bois de Jancigny, who was in command during the Franco-Prussian War.

Dr. Phelan is a native of California, but is himself in part of French extraction. Two of his uncles were in the Union Army during the Civil War. He graduated from the University of California in 1883, and at the outbreak of the war with Spain volunteered and was appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon. In July, 1898, Dr. Phelan went to Manila and for a year was Surgeon of Light Battery G, 6th U. S. Art. In 1900 Dr. Phelan was U. S. quarantine officer of the port of Iloilo and operating surgeon at the hospital of the Department of the Visayas. His health was injured by overwork and service in the tropics and he received permission to return to the United States. It was while on his way home, by way of Japan, Northern China and Ceylon, that Dr. Phelan made a stop at Mauritius and met his present wife. The young couple will soon go to Paris and thence to the United States.

We have received the report of Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d U. S. Inf., commanding the Copper River exploring expedition to Alaska in 1899, issued by the Government Printing Office. It describes the construction of a military route through the Copper River district of central Alaska and explorations in the Chetina Valley. Among the members of the expedition were Lieut. McKane, 14th Inf.; Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, 8th Cav.; Dr. N. C. Trew, of San Francisco, as medical officer, and Com. Sergt. J. A. Tillman. More than half the volume is made up of reproductions of excellent photographs, showing the expedition, the beauty of Alaskan winter scenery, and the conditions at Port Valdez, where the scurvy-stricken miners were relieved by the arrival of the expedition on the steamer Excelsior on April 21, 1899.

Calvin P. Titus of the 14th U. S. Inf., who was the first soldier to get the Stars and Stripes on top of the Pekin wall, is already the object of the muse, and several versifiers have sought to embalm his deed in their more or less enduring poetry. Among the best of these are some lines attributed to Clara Bell Brown, who thus forecasts the future of the wall-scaling soldier:

"When Fame shall gather her children with her pealing bugle call,

She will smile on the boy who bore our flag to the top of the Pekin wall."

The Secretary of War has transmitted to Congress through the Treasury Department a supplemental estimate of \$150,000 for search-lights in New York Harbor, in connection with the estimates for fortifications and other works of defense.

to the artillery arm, July 11, 1900, with rank from June 13, 1900.

2d Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, from the infantry arm to the artillery arm, July 11, 1900, with rank from June 13, 1900.

2d Lieut. Albert N. McClure, from the infantry arm to the cavalry arm, June 15, 1900, with rank from Feb. 18, 1900.

2d Lieut. Fred W. Hershier, from the infantry arm to the cavalry arm, June 15, 1900, with rank from June 14, 1900.

2d Lieut. Robert M. Elliscott, from the infantry arm to the artillery arm, Aug. 25, 1900, with rank from July 25, 1900.

PROMOTIONS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

To be surgeons with the rank of major.

Capt. Frank E. Artaud, assistant surgeon, 45th Inf., July 9, 1900, vice Ireland, 45th Inf., transferred to volunteer staff as surgeon with the rank of major.

Capt. Seaton Norman, assistant surgeon, 39th Inf., Oct. 20, 1900, vice Wales, 39th Inf., honorably discharged.

To be assistant surgeons with the rank of captain.

1st Lieut. William C. Berlin, assistant surgeon, 45th Inf., July 9, 1900, vice Artaud, 45th Inf., promoted.

1st Lieut. Edward G. Beeson, assistant surgeon, 39th Inf., Oct. 20, 1900, vice Norman, 39th Inf., promoted.

1st Lieut. Isaac W. Brewer, assistant surgeon, 35th Inf., Oct. 12, 1900, vice Mathews, 35th Inf., honorably discharged.

1st Lieut. Dudley W. Welch, assistant surgeon, 43d Inf., Nov. 12, 1900, vice Webb, 43d Inf., honorably discharged.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

To be major generals.

Brig. Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. V., (colonel 7th Inf., U. S. A.), June 18, 1900, vice Otis, who vacates by appointment as major general, U. S. A.

Brig. Gen. Adina R. Chaffee, U. S. V., (colonel 8th Cav., U. S. A.), July 19, 1900, to fill an original vacancy.

To be brigadier general.

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barry, A. A. G., U. S. A., June 18, 1900, vice Wheeler, who vacates by appointment as brigadier general, U. S. A.

To be inspector general with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Major Parker W. West, inspector general, U. S. V. (captain, 5th Cav., U. S. A.), Dec. 1, 1900, vice Harrison, honorably discharged.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

To be quartermasters with the rank of major.

Capt. William W. Robinson, Jr., A. Q. M., U. S. A., Aug. 14, 1900, vice Miller, who vacates by promotion to Q. M., with the rank of major, U. S. A.

Capt. Joseph C. Byron, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Sept. 27, 1900, vice Cartwright, deceased.

To be assistant quartermasters with the rank of captain.

1st Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, 6th Cav., U. S. A., July 27, 1900, vice Johnson, resigned.

1st Lieut. Pogram Whitworth, 18th Inf., U. S. A., Oct. 12, 1900, to fill a vacancy in the Volunteer Army created under the first proviso to said section 14, by the appointment of Byron, A. Q. M., U. S. A., to be Q. M., U. S. V.

1st Lieut. William C. Davis, 6th Art., U. S. A., Oct. 29, 1900, vice Brookfield, resigned.

To be commissary of subsistence with the rank of major. Capt. Albert D. Niskern, C. S., U. S. A., Oct. 19, 1900, vice Peterson, deceased.

To be assistant commissaries of subsistence with the rank of captain.

1st Lieut. John E. Woodward, 16th Inf., U. S. A., June 15, 1900, vice Deming, dismissed.

1st Lieut. Frank H. Watson, 19th Inf., U. S. A., Aug. 31, 1900, vice Milliken, resigned.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be surgeons with the rank of major.

Major Merritte W. Ireland, 45th Inf., June 20, 1900, vice Crosby, honorably discharged. (This is a transfer from line to staff.)

Capt. John S. Kulp, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., June 11, 1900, vice Shieles, resigned.

Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., June 16, 1900, vice Keefer, resigned.

Capt. William F. Lewis, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1900, vice Ducker, honorably discharged.

Capt. Alexander N. Stark, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., Nov. 7, 1900, vice Balch, honorably discharged.

Capt. Paul Shillock, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., Nov. 2, 1900, vice Davis, deceased.

Capt. Powell C. Fauntleroy, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., Nov. 20, 1900, vice Echeverria, honorably discharged.

1st Lieut. George W. Mathews, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., Nov. 30, 1900, vice Mathews, honorably discharged.

Capt. William L. Kneedler, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., Dec. 1, 1900, vice Potter, honorably discharged.

To be assistant surgeons with the rank of first lieutenant.

A. A. Surgs. H. Brookman Wilkinson, of Alabama, June 8, 1900, vice Edmonston, 34th Inf., deceased; Charles Fitzpatrick, of Pennsylvania, Aug. 9, 1900, vice Berlin, 45th Inf., promoted; George S. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, Aug. 21, 1900, vice Griffith, 42d Inf., resigned; William J. Boyd, of New York, Sept. 6, 1900, vice Burrough, 40th Inf., deceased; Loren H. T. Johnson, of the District of Columbia, Nov. 19, 1900, vice Brewer, 35th Inf., promoted; Harold L. Coffin, of Rhode Island, Nov. 19, 1900, vice Beeson, 39th Inf., promoted; Laurel B. Sandall, of Michigan, Nov. 19, 1900, vice Welch, 43d Inf., promoted; George B. Lawanson, of Louisiana, Nov. 19, 1900, vice Stuart, 11th Cav., deceased.

SIGNAL OFFICERS.

To be signal officers with the rank of captain.

1st Lieut. Carl F. Hartmann, signal officer, U. S. V., July 1, 1900, vice Reber, who vacates by promotion to captain, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

To be signal officer with the rank of first lieutenant.

2d Lieut. Alfred T. Clifton, signal officer, U. S. V., July 1, 1900, vice Hartmann, appointed captain.

2d Lieut. William W. Colt, signal officer, U. S. V., Aug. 31, 1900, vice Talbott, resigned.

To be signal officers with the rank of second lieutenant.

First-class Sergt. John T. Sayles, Charles O. Hastings, Burt E. Grabo, Magnus Nordquist, Otto B. Grimm, Charles E. Booth, Henry S. Hathaway, Peter Bartsch, Rush P. Wheat and Clifton R. Berry, Signal Corps, U. S. A., June 8, 1900.

First-class Sergt. Earle W. Binkley, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Sept. 1, 1900.

First-class Sergt. Harry W. Capron, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Sept. 8, 1900, to fill a vacancy in the Volunteer Army, created under the first proviso to said section 14 by the transfer of 1st Lieut. Edgar Russell (signal officer with the rank of captain, U. S. V.) from the 4th Art., to the Signal Corps, U. S. A.

First-class Sergt. Joseph Smith, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Nov. 28, 1900.

To be signal officers with the rank of first lieutenant.

2d Lieut. Charles B. Rogan, Jr., William Mitchell, Henry W. Stamford, Frederick M. Jones, Victor Shepard, William E. Davies, Richard O. Rickard, Charles S. Wallace, George S. Gibbs, Jr., and Mack K. Cunningham, U. S. V., June 8, 1900, to fill original vacancies.

LINE OFFICERS.

Eleventh Cavalry.

Q. M. Sergt. Thomas H. Jennings, B. 11th Cav., to be second lieutenant, July 30, 1900.

1st Sergt. Frank M. Gaskill, Troop A, 11th Cav., to be second lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1900.

Squadron Philippine Cavalry

2d Lieut. Frank T. McNarney, 36th Inf., to be first lieutenant, June 15, 1900, to fill an original vacancy.

2d Lieut. Frank I. Otis, 35th Inf., to be second lieutenant, June 15, 1900, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergt. Clarence M. Condon, G. 3d Art., to be second lieutenant, June 15, 1900, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Sergt. Ross Reese, D. 29th Inf., to be second lieutenant, June 15, 1900, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergt. Edward B. Howell, A. 29th Inf., to be second lieutenant, June 15, 1900, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Robert M. Barton, B. 21st Inf., to be second lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1900.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Battalion Sergt. Major Earl C. Pierce, 26th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1900.

Sergt. Josiah H. Byerly, F. 26th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Oct. 5, 1900.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Battalion Sergt. Major Allen T. Crockett, 27th Inf., to be second lieutenant, June 25, 1900, vice Vernon, promoted.

1st Sergt. James G. Taylor, E. 27th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1900.

Battalion Sergt. Major Charles Schneider, Jr., 27th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1900.

1st Sergt. Harold F. Smith, E. 27th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Sept. 24, 1900.

1st Sergt. Alfred J. Booth, H. 27th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Sept. 24, 1900.

1st Sergt. Charles B. Baker, I. 27th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1900.

Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Battalion Sergt. Major John F. Bishop, 28th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Aug. 4, 1900.

Battalion Sergt. Major James M. Grey, 28th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1900.

Battalion Sergt. Major Anton H. Schroeter, 28th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Oct. 12, 1900.

Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Sergt. Major Hugh S. Brown, 29th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1900.

Battalion Sergt. Major William E. Persons, 29th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1900.

Thirty-first Infantry.

1st Sergt. Curtis G. Rorebeck, 31st Inf., to be second lieutenant, June 24, 1900.

Sergt. James Totten, A. 31st Inf., to be second lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1900.

Thirty-second Infantry.

1st Sergt. John Ryan, I. 32d Inf., to be second lieutenant, July 12, 1900.

Battalion Sergt. Major Edward C. Wells, 32d Inf., to be second lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1900.

Capt. Junius I. Boyle, L. 32d Inf., to be second lieutenant, Sept. 5, 1900.

Thirty-third Infantry.

Sergt. Major Albert E. Gebert, 33d Inf., to be second lieutenant, June 16, 1900, vice McKenney, promoted.

Sergt. Major Edward G. McDougall, 33d Inf., to be second lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1900.

1st Sergt. Robert F. Tate, A. 33d Inf., to be second lieutenant, Nov. 8, 1900.

Battalion Sergt. Major Sebring C. Megill, 33d Inf., to be second lieutenant, Nov. 25, 1900.

Thirty-fourth Infantry.

1st Sergt. William M. Milne, K. 34th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1900.

Sergt. John N. Currie, C. 34th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Oct. 2, 1900.

Thirty-fifth Infantry.

Sergt. Major Bernard Goss, 35th Inf., to be second lieutenant, July 7, 1900.

Hosp. Steward John F. Newport, 35th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Aug. 28, 1900.

Thirty-sixth Infantry.

Capt. Sergt. George K. Wilson, 36th Inf., to be second lieutenant, June 23, 1900.

Battalion Sergt. Major John A. Brown, 36th Inf., to be second lieutenant, June 25, 1900.

Hosp. Steward Frank L. Hemsted, 36th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Aug. 4, 1900.

Sergt. Major Victor J. Bergstrom, 36th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Aug. 26, 1900.

1st Sergt. Allen F. Norton, E. 36th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Sept. 27, 1900.

Thirty-seventh Infantry.

1st Sergt. Thomas Embry, C. 37th Inf., to be second lieutenant, June 23, 1900.

1st Sergt. Harry E. Potter, A. 37th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1900.

Battalion Sergt. Major James W. McIntyre, 37th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Oct. 2, 1900.

Thirty-ninth Infantry.

Sergt. Fred Cooke, K. 39th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Aug. 27, 1900.

1st Sergt. Robert B. McConnell, D. 39th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Sept. 20, 1900.

Fortieth Infantry.

Sergt. Frank R. Weeks, F. 40th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1900.

Q. M. Sergt. Herbert G. Millar, 41st Inf., to be second lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1900.

Forty-first Infantry.

Sergt. Major Frank T. Albright, 42d Inf., to be second lieutenant, Nov. 13, 1900.

Forty-third Infantry.

Sergt. Major Walter M. Lindsay, 43d Inf., to be second lieutenant, July 12, 1900.

1st Sergt. Louis B. Chandler, E. 43d Inf., to be second lieutenant, July 12, 1900.

Sergt. Major George E. Steele, 43d Inf., to be second lieutenant, Oct. 12, 1900.

Forty-fourth Infantry.

Com. Sergt. Elias J. Hincken, 44th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1900.

Sergt. Major Leonard H. Cook, 44th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Nov. 19, 1900.

Forty-fifth Infantry.

Sergt. Major Oscar Danielson, 45th Inf., to be second lieutenant, June 16, 1900.

Q. M. Sergt. George K. Armstrong, 45th Inf., to be second lieutenant, June 21, 1900.

1st Sergt. George A. F. Trumbo, D. 45th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Sept. 5, 1900.

Sergt. Fred D. Shiras, B. 46th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Sept. 24, 1900.

Capt. Charles E. Dority, E. 46th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Sept. 24, 1900.

Forty-sixth Infantry.

Sergt. Major Gustavus J. Hasson, 46th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Sept. 5, 1900.

Sergt. Major Edwin Burke, 47th Inf., to be second lieutenant, July 23, 1900. (1st Sergt. Wiley J. Brickey, Company H, 47th Inf., was nominated and confirmed for this vacancy, but died prior to the receipt of his commission.)

1st Sergt. William P. Barber, Jr., I. 47th Inf., to be second lieutenant, July 24, 1900.

1st Sergt. Thomas T. Page, P. 47th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Aug. 11, 1900.

1st Sergt. Robert C. Q. Clark, L. 47th Inf., to be second lieutenant, Oct. 6, 1900, vice Black, promoted.

Forty-ninth Infantry.

Capt. Robert Gage, 49th Inf., to be major, June 15, 1900, vice Kirkman, dismissed.

Capt. William J. Valden, 50th Inf., to be

Griffith, 18th Inf., was president, and Capt. David C. Shanks, 18th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Francisco Acrisosto, native, on a charge of murder. He was sentenced to be hung, but General MacArthur commuted the sentence to life imprisonment at hard labor.

CIRCULAR 19, OCT. 18, DIV. PHILIPPINES.
Directs that hereafter the name of the province be inserted in the heading of all official letters and telegrams.

CIRCULAR 20, OCT. 22, DIV. PHILIPPINES.
Relates to the closing of Ordnance accounts and rendition of certificates of non-indebtedness.

CIRCULAR 22, OCT. 23, DIV. PHILIPPINES.
Publishes a telegram from the A. G. O., Sept. 4, 1900, relating to the transfer of non-commissioned officers.

CIRCULAR 46, DEC. 7, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
Publishes a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury in reply to letters from Capt. F. V. Robinson and Capt. W. D. Crosby, U. S. N., Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A. In giving his opinion Assistant Comptroller Mitchell among other things says: "In the cases cited and on the facts stated I am of the opinion that the officers are on duty with troops and are not entitled to commutation of quarters. In view, however, of the fact that the practice of paying commutation for quarters to officers, situated as described, has obtained to a considerable extent and as the question is one of construction and not entirely free from doubt and as there is little difference in expenses to the Government, the decision of October 6, 1900, supra, will not be so applied as to affect payments of commutation of quarters which have been or which should have been made under an established practice prior to due notice of said decision, but the rule laid down in said decision of Oct. 6, 1900, will be applied in accounts for commutation of quarters arising after say Oct. 6, 1900, at places where due notice of said decision was received on or before that date. This rule is the same in principle as that announced in the decision of Aug. 10, 1900, respecting mileage of officers returning from leave of absence. (G. Comp. Dec. 24.)"

CIRCULAR 14, OCT. 25, M. G. P. I.
Publishes an act of the United States Philippine Commission abolishing the office of Captain of the Port at every port in the Philippine Islands, except Manila, and transferring the duties of such office to the proper collector or inspector of customs.

CIRCULAR 15, OCT. 26, M. G. P. I.
Publishes an act of the United States Philippine Commission fixing all salaries paid to officers and employees in the civil service in the money of the United States.

G. O. 21, NOV. 27, DEPT. MISSOURI.
In compliance with par. 20, S. O. 276, c. s., H. Q. A., A. G. O., Major Alfred C. Sharpe, Inspector General, U. S. V., is relieved from duty as Inspector General, Department of the Missouri.

By command of Brigadier General Merriam:
JAMES B. ERWIN, Capt. 4th Cav., A. A. G.

G. O. 22, DEC. 3, DEPT. MISSOURI.
1st Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 1st U. S. Art., is relieved from duty as acting judge advocate, Department of the Missouri, and as ordnance officer, signal officer and acting engineer officer at these headquarters, and Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav., Acting Adjutant General, is placed temporarily in charge of said offices.

G. O. 23, DEC. 4, DEPT. MISSOURI.
In compliance with orders of the President promulgated in General Orders No. 131, c. s., H. Q. A., the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of the Missouri.

H. C. MERRIAM, Brigadier General, U. S. A.

G. O. 4, DEC. 1, DEPT. OF CUBA.
Gives instructions to officers responsible for ordnance and ordnance stores.

G. O. 30, DEPT. OF COLORADO.
1st Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 1st Art., having reported, is announced as acting judge advocate of this Department, relieving Capt. Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav., as in charge of that office.

G. O. 19, NOV. 30, DEPT. TEXAS.
Publishes tables giving the result of small arms practice in the Dept. of Texas, for the season of 1900.

G. O. 24, DEC. 4, DEPT. MISSOURI.
In compliance with orders of the President promulgated in G. O. No. 131, c. s., Headquarters of the Army, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Dept. of the Missouri.

FITZHUGH LEE, Brig. Gen., U. S. V.

G. O. 25, DEC. 4, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.
The following officers are announced as the Personal and Department Staff:

Personal.
1st Lieut. George M. Lee, 39th Inf., U. S. Vols., aid; 2d Lieut. Clarence R. Day, 7th Cav., aid.
Department.
Major Robert E. L. Michie, A. A. G., U. S. V.; Adjutant General; Major Winfield S. Edgerly, 7th U. S. Cav., Acting Inspector General; Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th U. S. Cav., Acting Judge Advocate; Lieut. Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., Chief Q. M.; Major David B. Wilson, 25th Inf., Acting Chief Commissary; Lieut. Col. James P. Kimball, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon; Major John P. Baker, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Chief Paymaster; 1st Lieut. George M. Lee, 39th Inf., U. S. V., aid, Engineer Officer and Signal Officer; 2d Lieut. Clarence R. Day, 7th U. S. Cav., aid, Ordnance Officer and Inspector of Small-Arms Practice. By command of Brigadier General Lee:
R. E. L. MICHIE, A. G.

CIR. 42, DIV. OF CUSTOMS AND INSULAR AFFAIRS.
War Department, Dec. 6, 1900.
The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The United States Civil Service Commission is directed to render such assistance as may be practicable to the civil service board created under the act of the United States Philippine Commission for the establishment and maintenance of an honest and efficient civil service in the Philippines Islands, and for that purpose to conduct examinations for the civil service of the Philippine Islands upon the request of the civil service board of said islands, under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the said board and the said United States Civil Service Commission.

November 30, 1900.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

G. O. 25, HQRS. CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION, PEKIN, CHINA, OCT. 8, 1900.
All officers will take measures to assure themselves that enlisted men of their commands are always in proper dress and present a neat and clean appearance when leaving their quarters to visit other parts.

It has been noticed that many campaign hats are old and dirty. New hats as well as other articles of dress should be drawn if necessary, and efforts made to preserve them in proper condition. The hat or cap will not

be used to wear or carry any article or ornament not contemplated.

The blouse or coat must at all times be buttoned throughout. If for satisfactory reason the blouse be not worn, the blue shirt must be buttoned throughout, collar turned down under clothing, concealed, and suspenders discarded.

Especial attention should be paid to military courtesy, to preserve the good opinion the world now has for the American soldier. Officers and non-commissioned officers are depended upon to maintain a high standard of appearance, deportment and efficiency at all times, and are reminded that the precept and example which they set is quickly reflected in their subordinates, and every member of this command who is proud of his country is expected to bear himself at all times that the reason for his pride will be evident.

By command of Major General Chaffee.
H. O. HEISTAND,
Adjutant General.

G. O. 6, NOV. 14, DEPT. W. CUBA.

Announces that in compliance with par. 1, G. O. No. 131, H. Q. A., A. G. O., the Department of Western Cuba will be discontinued Nov. 15.

"In taking leave of the Department," says General Lee, "I desire to express my appreciation of the character and qualifications of the officers serving in it, and my sincere thanks for their steady and unvarying courtesy and kindness to me at all times and in all places. No Department Commander has ever experienced more cordial and earnest support.

"I take pleasure, too, in commanding the excellent conduct, high state of discipline, proficiency in drill, obedience to orders and soldierly bearing of the troops in this Department.

"My acknowledgements also are due to the clerks and other civilian employees, whose work has been well done under my personal observation, and whose good conduct and exemplary behavior have deserved and won my cordial approval.

"It is a pleasant duty to testify to the military bearing, loyalty, activity and earnestness of the officers and men of the Cuban Rural Guard, who have faithfully and courageously discharged the duties confided to them.

"In assuming command of the Department of the Missouri, I can never forget the Departments I have had the honor to command in Cuba, and will always be deeply interested in all that concerns the future welfare of the soldiers here, as well as the peace, progress, and prosperity of the Cuban people."

G. O. 123, DEC. 11, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following Executive Order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Executive Mansion, Dec. 7, 1900.

Whenever, upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different corps of the Army happen to join or do duty together, and an officer of the Marine Corps, or the militia, shall command the whole, pursuant to the 122d Article of War, such officer shall report his action and the operations of the force under his command through military channels to the Secretary of War, as well as to his superiors in his own branch of the service.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., commanding the Dept. of the Colorado and Missouri, will proceed to the headquarters of the Dept. of the Missouri, at Omaha, Neb., and return to Denver. Col. (Nov. 26, D. Col.)

Major Gen. Brooke, department commander, accompanied by Capts. T. R. Adair and James T. Dean, aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Myer, Va. (Dec. 11, D. E.)

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., will proceed, accompanied by one aide-de-camp, to his home and there await orders for the convenience of the Government. (Dec. 11, H. Q. A.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Alfred C. Sharpe, Inspector General, U. S. V., inspector general of the Depts. of the Colorado and the Missouri, will proceed to make the following inspections: Fort Leavenworth, recruiting station, Kansas City; Fort Riley, Jefferson Barracks, Powder Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; quartermaster, commissary, medical and clothing depots, recruiting station and disbursing officers, St. Louis; disbursing officer and recruiting station, Little Rock; Fort Logan H. Roots, Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs; Forts Sill and Reno. (Nov. 22, D. M.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major George M. Dunn, Judge Advocate, U. S. V., will take charge of the office of the Acting Inspector General during the temporary absence of Major Winfield S. Edgerly, 7th Cav., Acting Inspector General, on leave. (Oct. 27, D. W. Cuba.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The extension of leave granted Major Charles B. Thompson, Q. M., is still further extended until further orders on account of sickness. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Com. Sergt. Charles Miller will report to the commanding general, Dept. of Northern Luzon, for duty. (Oct. 11, D. P.)

Lieut. Col. Frank E. Nye, A. C. G. S., from further duty as C. C., Dept. of Porto Rico, and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Chicago, Ills., for assignment to duty as chief commissary, Dept. of Lake Superior, to relieve Major William L. Alexander, C. S. (Dec. 8, H. Q. A.)

The operation of Par. 17, S. O. 228, Dec. 8, 1900, H. Q. A., directing Lieut. Col. Frank E. Nye, assistant commissary general of subsistence, U. S. A., to proceed to Chicago, Ills., for duty as chief commissary, Dept. of the Lakes, is suspended until after his return to San Juan, Porto Rico, from leave of absence and the completion of the transfer of the public stores and property for which he is responsible at that place. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers are made: Com. Sergt. James Powers, Santiago, Cuba, to Morro Castle Barracks, near Santiago, Cuba; Com. Sergt. George M. Kaltschmidt, Morro Castle Barracks, Cuba, to Fort Mott, New Jersey. (Dec. 11, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. Alva S. Pinto, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Nov. 23, D. Cal.)

Leave for a month, to take effect Dec. 1, is granted A. A. Surg. Niel C. Trew. (Nov. 23, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Charles F. deMey to duty with troops on the transport Meade, to sail Dec. 1 for the Philippine Islands. (Nov. 23, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Alva S. Pinto, to temporary duty with troops on the Army transport Meade, to sail for the Philippine Islands Dec. 1. (Nov. 23, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward Henry C. Senecal to report for temporary duty on the Army transport Meade to sail for the Philippine Islands Dec. 1. (Nov. 23, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Simon J. Fraser to temporary duty with troops on the Army transport Meade, to sail Dec. 1 for the Philippine Islands. (Nov. 23, D. Cal.)

Capt. Champé C. McCulloch, Jr., Asst. Surg., will proceed to Manila upon the transport Meade, to sail Dec. 1. (Nov. 23, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. G. D. Ramsay is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Adams, Dec. 6.)

A. A. Surg. J. S. Fogg is detailed in charge of post schools. (Fort McHenry, Dec. 5.)
Acting Hospital Steward Legare J. LaMar to Manila for duty. (Dec. 3, D. Cuba.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the medical department are made: 1st Lieut. Sanford H. Wadham, Asst. Surg., upon the expiration of leave granted him will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty, and upon the arrival at Columbus Barracks of Lieut. Wadham, Asst. Surg., Major Timothy B. Wilcox, Surg., will report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of the Lakes, Chicago, Ills., for duty as chief surgeon. (Dec. 8, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. William L. Keller, U. S. A., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops en route to the Philippine Islands for duty. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. John G. Byrne, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Wright, Wash., for duty. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. Abraham D. Williams, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops en route to the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Philip G. Wales, assistant surgeon, will proceed to Fort Duchesne, Utah. (Dec. 11, H. Q. A.)

Acting Hospital Steward Frank W. Hanford will be discharged by way of favor. (Dec. 11, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Charles L. Smit to duty at Headquarters M. Artillery, Vedado. (Oct. 20, D. W. Cuba.)

Leave for one month is granted A. A. Surg. F. F. Menzola. (Nov. 28, D. S.)

Leave for one month is granted F. Goulding, U. S. A. (Nov. 8, D. W. Cuba.)

Add Second Cav.

A. A. Surg. John E. Bacon to San Francisco, for duty with troops destined for Philippines. (Dec. 13, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for three days is granted Major John P. Baker, Paymaster, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster, St. Louis, Mo. (Nov. 12, D. M.)

The troops of the Dept. of Missouri will be paid on the muster of Nov. 30, 1900, as follows: Fort Riley, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis; Powder Depot, Army and Navy General Hospital, and Forts Logan H. Roots, Reno and Sill, by Major John P. Baker, Paymaster, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster; Forts Crook, Niobrara and Robinson, Meade and Leavenworth, Kansas, by Major Bradner D. Slaughter, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V. (Nov. 26, D. M.)

Leave for seven days is granted Major Beecher H. Ray, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V. (Dec. 4, D. L.)

Major John L. Bullis, Paymaster, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., and pay the troops stationed there on the muster of Nov. 30. (Dec. 1, D. T.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted to 1st Lieut. John J. Borden, C. E., to take effect on the sailing of the transport Sedgewick, now in Havana harbor. (Nov. 30, D. Cuba.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Dept., are ordered: Capt. Ira MacNutt from the command of the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey, and as a member of the Board for Testing Rifled Cannon, etc., to duty as inspector of ordnance with station in New York City, and to duty in charge of the repair of the armament of the sea-coast fortifications, required to be performed by the commanding officer of the Sandy Hook Proving Ground; Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt is assigned to the command of the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., and as a member of the Board for Testing Rifled Cannon, etc., with station at New York Arsenal, N. Y. (Dec. 8, H. Q. A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Samuel Reber, signal officer of the Dept., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., on duty connected with the installation of machinery at the signal corps post. (S. O. 275, Dec. 7, D. E.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain William D. McKinnon, U. S. A., will proceed to the Philippines Dec. 1 on the Meade. (Nov. 23, D. Cal.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COL. A. K. ARNOLD.

The sick leave granted Capt. George S. Hoyle, 1st Cav., is extended four months. (Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)

2D CAVALRY—COL. H. E. NOYES.

The leave granted Capt. Daniel C. Pearson, 2d Cav., is extended twenty days. (Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. H. W. Parker, 2d Cav., is relieved from duty as disbursing officer at Cardenas, Cuba, and will proceed to Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas, for duty with his regiment. (Nov. 6, D. W. Cuba.)

4TH CAVALRY—COL. C. C. C. CARR.

The sick leave granted Major Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav., is extended three months. (Dec. 11, H. Q. A.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

Capt. G. P. Otis, 5th Cav., has been promoted to sergeant.

7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Casper H. Conrad, 7th Cav., is extended one month. (Dec. 11, H. Q. A.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. A. R. CHAFFEE.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted to Capt. A. G. Hammond, 8th Cav. (Dec. 3, D. Cuba.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 17, is granted 2d Lieut. James C. Rhea, 7th Cav. (Nov. 14, D. W. Cuba.)

Second Lieut. C. R. Day, 7th Cav., Aide de Camp, will accompany Brigadier General Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., to Omaha, Neb. (Nov. 14, D. W. Cuba.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COL. W. F. RANDOLPH.

Capt. H. Rowan, 1st Art., is detailed post adjutant and rec. officer. (Sullivans Island, Dec. 6.)

1st Lieut. John H. Hagood, 1st Art., is relieved as Act. Reg. Adj't. (Sullivans Island, Dec. 7.)

2D ARTILLERY—COL. W. L. HASKIN.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 22, 1900, is granted 1st Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, 2d Art., Fort Riley, Kans. (Nov. 12, D. M.)

1st Lieut. S. S. Jordan, 2d Art., is relieved as post adjutant. (Wash. Barracks, Dec. 7.)

The leave granted Major George S. Gr

Bunnell, Jr., 4th Art., recruiting officer. (Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)
 1st Lieut. William S. Guignard, 4th Art., will report in person to the superintendent, U. S. Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y., for duty at the Academy, to relieve 1st Lieut. Eugene P. Jersey, Jr., 10th Cav., who will proceed to join his troop. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)
 Major A. C. Taylor, 4th Art., is detailed Summary Court (Fort Hancock, Dec. 10).
 The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Walter S. Volkmar, 4th Art., is further extended two months. (Dec. 11, H. Q. A.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COL. J. L. RODGERS.

Capt. John McClellan, 5th Art., is detailed Summary Court (Fort Wadsworth, Dec. 8).
 Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Oscar I. Straub, 5th Art. (Dec. 8, D. E.)
 The funeral of the late Private Thos. O'Connor, Siege Bat. K, 5th Art., took place with due honors at Fort Hamilton, Dec. 6.
 Corp. J. Hunt, Light Bat. F, 5th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.
 Corp. C. R. Shryock, B, 5th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

7TH ARTILLERY—COL. H. C. HASEROUCK.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Richard H. McMaster, 7th Art. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)
 Leave for eight days, to take effect on or about Dec. 24, 1900, is granted 1st Lieut. James F. Brady, 7th Art., recruiting officer. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

1ST INFANTRY—COL. A. A. HARBACH.

Leave for twenty days is granted Major John J. O'Connell, 1st Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Nov. 15, D. M.)
 Leave for twenty days, to take effect as soon as his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph W. Beacham, Jr., 1st Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Nov. 15, D. M.)

10TH INFANTRY—COL. E. P. Ewers.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. E. Hugh Cooke, 10th Inf. (Dec. 8, D. Cal.)
 The leave granted Capt. William A. Phillips, 10th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 8, H. Q. A.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

1st Lieut. E. A. Macklin, 11th Inf., is detailed post adjutant. (Fort McPherson, Dec. 7.)
 Capt. W. Weigle, Q. M., 11th Inf., is detailed post adjutant. Wash. Barracks, Dec. 7.)
 1st Lieut. E. A. Macklin, 11th Inf., is detailed Rec. Officer. (Fort McPherson, Dec. 10.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. E. MOALE.

2d Lieut. Gad Morgan, 15th Inf., is detailed adjutant. (Fort Ontario, Dec. 1.)
 2d Lieut. F. B. Hawkins, 15th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Ontario and will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks for duty. (Dec. 10, D. E.)

17TH INFANTRY—COL. J. H. SMITH.

The retirement from active service Dec. 7, 1900, of Lieut. Col. Lyster O'Brien, 17th Inf., by operation of law, is announced. (Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)

18TH INFANTRY—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

2d Lieut. Oliver S. Eskridge, 18th Inf., will remain on recruiting duty at Boston, Mass., until further orders. (Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. S. SNYDER.

Capt. Edward T. Winston, 19th Inf., on sick leave at San Francisco, Cal., will report at Fort Wood, N. Y., for temporary duty and upon the expiration of six months from this date the surgeon at Fort Wood will examine Capt. Winston to ascertain his physical condition. (Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, 19th Inf., is still further extended two months. (Dec. 11, H. Q. A.)

20TH INFANTRY—COL. W. H. McCASKEY.

Capt. Harry D. Humphrey, 20th Inf., is granted sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (Dec. 1, D. Cal.)

21ST INFANTRY—COL. J. KLINE.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Ernest E. Haskell, 21st Inf., is extended two months. (Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. G. W. DAVIS.

1st Lieut. Celsyn E. Hampton, 22d Inf., will remain on recruiting duty at Columbus, Ohio, until further orders. (Dec. 8, H. Q. A.)

Chief Musician Clarence L. Jones, 22d Inf., will be sent to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months granted Capt. Charles W. Penrose, 22d Inf. (Dec. 13, H. Q. A.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. H. B. FREEMAN.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. William A. Lieber, 24th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 11, H. Q. A.)

30TH INFANTRY—COL. C. GARDENER.

Lieut. Col. James R. Campbell, 30th Inf., to Manila on the Army transport Meade, to sail Dec. 1. (Nov. 28, D. Cal.)

37TH INFANTRY—COL. B. F. CHEATHAM.

1st Lieut. Edward T. Balch, 37th Inf., now in San Francisco, Cal., is honorably discharged from the service of the United States to take effect Dec. 31, 1900, his services being no longer required. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

39TH INFANTRY—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Edward G. Beeson, Asst. Surg., 39th Inf., will join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. (Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)

48TH INFANTRY—COL. W. P. DUVALL.

1st Lieut. Arthrt L. Cabanne, 48th Inf., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect Dec. 20, 1900, his services being no longer required. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Hammond J. Parker, 48th Inf., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 20, 1900, his services being no longer required. (Dec. 10, H. Q. A.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT—LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

The leave granted Capt. William P. Butler, Porto Rico Regiment, is extended until such time as may be necessary for him to reach his station by sailing on the first transport leaving New York City for Porto Rico after Dec. 12, 1900. (Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following-named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list and will repair to their homes: Com. Sergt. Benjamin Otten, U. S. A., Fort Crook, Neb.; Com. Sergt. James T. Murphy, 2d U. S. Cav.; Sergt. Henry S. Howe, Co. G, 15th U. S. Inf.; Sergt. Stephen Starr, band, 2d U. S. Inf. (Dec. 8, H. Q. A.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of medical officers to consist of Col. William H. Forwood, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, deputy surgeon general; Major Robert J. Gibson, surgeon; A. Surg. W. H. Winterberg, U. S. A., recorder; will convene at San Francisco, Nov. 23, for the purpose of examining the following-named officers, to ascertain whether or not they are fit for tropical service, and, if not, the probabilities in each case: Capt. Carver Howland, 4th Inf.; Capt. Harry D. Humphrey, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Horace P. Hobbs, 17th Inf. (Nov. 21, D. Cal.)

TRANSFERS OF OFFICERS.

The following transfers are made to date from Nov. 30,

1900: Capt. Robert A. Brown, 8th Cav. to 4th Cav., Troop M; Capt. Charles W. Farber, 4th Cav. to 8th Cav., Troop D. (H. Q. A., Dec. 1.)

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

For list of changes in Army stations since we last published the table on Dec. 1 see Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 8, page 347.

VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

The C. O., Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, will assign all available cavalry recruits at that post, about 100 to the 2d Cav., and send them to Matanzas, Cuba, via Newport News, Va., so as to arrive not later than the morning of Dec. 6 to sail on that date on the transport Rawlings. 1st Lieut. Harry H. Tebbets and 2d Lieut. David A. Lindsay, 1st Inf., are assigned to duty with the detachment; and upon the completion of this duty Tebbets will return to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and Lieut. Lindsay to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. (Dec. 1, D. M.)

The C. O., Fort Riley, Kas., will send all available recruits belonging to the 3d U. S. Cav. at that post, about 100 to Nuevitas, Cuba, via Newport News, Va. The detachment will leave Fort Riley so as to arrive at Newport News not later than the morning of Dec. 5. Capt. Harry R. Anderson, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Henry W. Butler, 2d Art., are assigned to duty with the detachment; and upon completion of this duty they will return to Fort Riley. (Dec. 2, D. M.)

A. Surg. Robert J. McCauley to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (Nov. 23, D. Cal.)

Capt. Henry C. Keene, Jr., 24th Inf., to Presidio for temporary duty with recruits, while awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Nov. 23, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Horace P. Hobbs, 17th Inf., from Alcatraz Island to transport Meade and assume command and accompany the battalion of recruits on the voyage to the Philippine Islands. (Nov. 23, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Emery T. Smith, 9th Inf., is designated for service with and to accompany the battalion of recruits to Manila on the transport Meade. (Nov. 23, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. George M. Lee, 29th Inf., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report to Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee for duty as aide-de-camp. (Nov. 23, D. Cal.)

Capt. Warren H. Cowles, 4th Inf., to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty with recruits, while awaiting transportation to join his regiment. (Nov. 23, D. Cal.)

Major Frederick Von Schrader, Q. M., U. S. V., to Racine Wis., connection with inspection khaki garments. (Dec. 13, H. Q. A.)

Chap. Ivory H. B. Headley, to Fort Thomas. (Dec. 13, H. Q. A.)

G. C. M. at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., Dec. 10. Detail—Lieut. Col. John L. Tiernon, Capt. John McClellan, 5th Art.; George M. Wells, Asst. Surg.; Garland N. Whistler, 1st Lieut. George W. Gatchell, 2d Lieuts. William R. Doores, Frank C. Jewell, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. John T. Geary, 5th Art., J. A. (Dec. 7, D. E.)

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

ARAB—Sailed from Manila Dec. 3 for Seattle.

ALMOND BRANCH—Sailed from Tacoma Nov. 15 for Manilla.

ARGYLL—Arrived at Manilla Nov. 24.

ALGOA—Sailed from Manilla Nov. 29 for San Francisco.

ATHENIAN—At Shanghai Nov. 22.

ATZEC—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 1 for Manilla.

BURNISIDE—Arrived at Manilla Dec. 6.

BELGIAN KING—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 8.

BUCKINGHAM—Sailed from Portland, Ore., Nov. 10 for Manilla.

BUFORD—Was at Port Said Nov. 20, en route to Manilla.

CALIFORNIAN—Sailed from Taku Nov. 20 for San Francisco.

CONEYMAUGH—Arrived at Manilla Nov. 27.

CROOK—Sailed from New York Dec. 8 for San Juan.

EGERTON—Due in Manilla Dec. 8.

FEDERICA—Arrived at Manilla Oct. 15.

FLINTSHIRE—Out of charter at San Francisco, Cal.

GARLONNE—Arrived at Manilla, P. I., Sept. 7.

GRANT—Sailed from Manilla Dec. 1 for San Francisco.

HANCOCK—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 10.

INDIANA—Sailed from Taku Oct. 10 for Nagasaki.

INGALLS—At San Juan, P. R.

KINTUCK—Arrived at Seattle Dec. 2.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at Port Said Dec. 4.

KVARREN—Arrived at Seattle Nov. 5.

LAWTON—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 2.

LEELANAW—Arrived at Manilla Nov. 20.

LENNOX—Arrived at Manilla Nov. 8.

LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 18.

MICLELLAN—Arrived at New York Dec. 3.

MCPHERSON—Sailed from Havana Dec. 11 to Cienfuegos.

MEADE—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 1 for Manilla.

OOPACK—Arrived at Manilla Dec. 1.

PAKLING—Sailed from Manilla Nov. 24 for San Francisco.

PENNSYLVANIA—At Manilla, P. I.

PORT ALBERT—Arrived at Manilla Nov. 11.

RAWLINS—Arrived at Nuevitas Dec. 12.

RELIEF—Sailed from Nagasaki Nov. 21 for Manilla.

ROSECRANS—Due in Manilla Dec. 13.

SEDGWICK—Arrived at New York Dec. 3.

SEWARD—Arrived at Seattle Nov. 10.

SIAM—Out of charter.

SHERMAN—Arrived at Manilla Nov. 23.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco Nov. 16 for Manilla.

STRATHGYLE—Sailed from Manilla Nov. 7 for San Francisco.

SUMNER—At Manilla.

TERRY—At New York, N. Y.

THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 1.

UNIVERSE—Out of charter at San Francisco.

WARREN—Sailed from Taku for Manilla Nov. 1.

WESTMINSTER—Arrived at Manilla Oct. 11.

WRIGHT—At New York, N. Y.

WYFIELD—Arrived at Manilla Nov. 21.

WILHELMINA—Arrived at Manilla Nov. 21.

*Means chartered vessels.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Francisco, Dec. 8.

Transport Belgian King arrived to-day with Lieutenants Cabanni and Parker, 4th Vol. Inf. SHAFER.

Manila, Dec. 19.

Following deaths since last report: Dysentery—Dec. 2, Co. K, 8th Inf., Michael Welch; Nov. 30, Co. I, 2d Inf., Henry Waldschmidt; Nov. 24, Co. E, 3d Vol. Inf., Owen Reilly; Aug. 1, Co. M, 47th Vol. Inf., Henry Carnahan.

Dec. 5, Co. K, 2d Inf., Leroy Taylor; Dec. 6, Troop F, 3d Cav., Alfred Hartley; Oct. 17, Co. B, 18th Inf., Sergt. John Dudley.

Died from wounds received in action—Dec. 2, Co. F, 26th Vol. Inf., Ulric Jusseaux; Dec. 4, Co. C, 13th Inf., John Ritchie; Dec. 6, Co. L, 2d Inf., William Dold.

All other causes: Variola—Dec. 4, Co. G, 48th Vol. Inf., William K. Harden; Dec. 8, Co. E, 48th Vol. Inf., Grant Latimer; Nov. 29, Co. M, 48th Vol. Inf., Sergt. George Givens; Nov. 21, Co. B, 45th Vol. Inf., Shane Doyle; Dec. 1, Troop D, 1st Cav., Vincent Zlatnicki; Dec. 6, Co. B, 42d Vol. Inf., Henry G. Sullivan; Dec. 8, Co. B, 24th Vol. Inf., Isaac Thomas; Dec. 2, Co. C, 17th Inf., Charles H. Stinnett; Dec. 1, Co. H, 6th Vol. Inf., Samuel Hardy.

With reference to my telegram of 4th October, death of John Dolan, Co. C, 37th Vol. Inf., mistake; Corp. John A. Dolan, Co. C, 37th Vol. Inf., correct.

MACARTHUR.

Washington, Dec. 11.

MacArthur, Manila:

Send volunteer convalescents to capacity next transport returning, and volunteer regiment by transport following. As you report \$6,000 now, Secretary of War directs you to start home volunteer regiments until force reduced to 60,000, number fixed before reinforcement regulars. Will send you regular regiments to further relieve volunteers.

CORBIN.

Corbin, Washington:

With reference to your telegram of 11th, 37th Inf., U. S. V., transport Sheridan, Jan. 1; 11th Regiment, U. S. V. Cav., Jan. 15th; movement continue as directed till completed; 26th Regiment, U. S. V. Inf. is in the field; cannot leave at present. Authority requested retain regular officers volunteer service whose regular organization here also volunteer officer now assigned to special duty who so desire with view muster out June 30. Important question policy involved, as departure volunteer almost renders it impossible to furnish officers for special duty, necessities for which increasing. Transport Sherman leaves Dec. 16, about 500 volunteer convalescents; transport Warren Dec. 22, same number. Any remaining on transport Sheridan Jan. 1.

Manila, Dec. 11.

The transport Hancock arrived yesterday with the following military passengers: Major Reynolds, Surg.; Vols.; Captain Wales, Asst. Surg.; Hunt, 17th, and Shields, 28th Inf.; Lieuts. Kessler, 3d Art.; Barnes, 24th; Davis, 17th and Campbell, 30th Inf.; Captain Dewey, Asst. Surg., and five acting assistant surgeons; 188 sick soldiers; 20 soldiers for discharge on surgeon's certificate of disability; 11 Indians; 22 prisoners.

The following enlisted man died during the voyage: Corp. Hiram E. Williams, H, 35th Inf., Nov. 21. The C. O., Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, will assign all available cavalry recruits at that post, about 100 to the 2d Cav., and send them to Matanzas, Cuba, via Newport News, Va., so as to arrive not later than the morning of Dec. 6 to sail on that date on the transport Rawlings. 1st Lieut. Horace P. Hobbs, 17th Inf., is assigned to duty with the detachment; and upon completion of this duty Hobbs will return to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and Lieut. Lindsay to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. (Dec. 1, D. M.)

The C. O., Fort Riley, Kas., will send all available recruits belonging to the 3d U. S. Cav. at that post, about 100 to Nuev

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1900.

PROGRESS ON THE ARMY BILL.

Immediately after the Army bill was disposed of in the House, the Committee on Military Affairs began its consideration of the forthcoming bill for Army appropriations. Several minor bills have also been considered by the committee, but up to the present none of them have been reported. The House Committee on Naval Affairs has, since the beginning of the present session, been devoting its time and attention to the matter of appropriations for the Navy. The resignation of Mr. Boutelle, as chairman of this committee, caused deep regret among its members, but some consolation was derived from the fact that the direction of committee work was left in the able hands of Mr. Foss of Illinois, who, it will be remembered, during the last session acted in the capacity of chairman of the committee. He has now been unanimously elected to fill the position vacated by Mr. Boutelle.

In its consideration this session of the matter of appropriations for the naval establishment for the coming fiscal year this Committee is following the rule of last year in calling before it prominent officers of the Navy on duty in Washington, whose well-known ability in their profession especially fits them to give authoritative opinions as to the needs of the Navy. The various chiefs of the Navy Department Bureaus are given hearings relative to their especial branches.

In the Senate the Military Committee has devoted the entire week to the bill for the organization of the Army. After careful consideration it was decided not to grant the House a conference on the amended bill passed last week, but to take up the War Department bill by hearings and then section by section. On Dec. 10 the Secretary of War appeared before the Committee and explained the bill in detail. He made an earnest plea for the bill pointing out in this connection the urgent need at this time for Army reorganization and increase. The Secretary is greatly opposed to the project to abolish the canteen, as are most officers of the Army. Lieutenant General Miles gave his reasons for opposing the amendment made by the House relative to the canteen. Brigadier General Wilson, Chief of Engineers, was heard by the Committee on Dec. 11, his whole time being devoted to attacking the section in the House bill abolishing the canteen. General Wilson made an exceedingly able argument in favor of the canteen and it was evident that it had much weight with the members of the Committee. The present indications are that this pernicious amendment will be stricken out by the Senate Committee. Another section of the bill objected to by officers who have been heard by the Committee is that relating to the establishment of a veterinary Corps. Arguments were also made favoring the section stricken out by the House, giving retired officers advanced rank. Next week it is expected that the Committee will report the bill to the Senate. It will be remembered that the House Committee on Military Affairs reported this bill of the Senate's by striking out all but the enacting clause and substituting the amended bill of the War Department. The scheme still is, in order to hurry action on Army reorganization, to have the Senate Committee on Military Affairs consider the amended bill and then ask for a conference with the House.

The Secretary of War in his argument for the bill showed how imperative it was that immediate action be taken by Congress for increasing the Army. He called attention to the fact that under existing law the Army will, on June 30, return to its old, inadequate size, and all the Volunteers will have to be mustered out of the service. Lieutenant General Miles made a long argument in favor of the regimental organization of the artillery. He did not favor the corps organization as contemplated by the War Department bill and did not believe that a majority of the officers in the artillery favored the proposed change. General Miles also favors the original plan of having a chief of artillery with the rank of brigadier general, who shall serve on the staff of the lieutenant general commanding the Army.

Following General Miles the committee called before it for hearings on the Army bill all of the chiefs of the various staff departments. For the most part these officers devoted themselves to those sections of the bill which pertain to their several departments. Not one of the officers called before the committee favored the amendment to the bill made in the House, which, if it becomes a law, would abolish the canteen. Major General Corbin, Adjutant General of the Army, made especially strong arguments for the canteen.

General Ludington, Quartermaster General; General Weston, General Lieber and General Breckinridge were also heard by the committee. General Greely, the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, made an interesting argument relating to his corps. He wishes a company organization for the Signal Corps, and there is little doubt that the committee will amend the bill accordingly. General Ludington wishes higher rank for some of his officers, and other department chiefs have requested additional officers.

On Dec. 13 Col. Francis L. Guenther appeared before the committee of the Senate and spoke in favor of the regimental organization for the Artillery. His remarks

were closely followed by the members of the committee on account of his well-known ability as an artillery officer. Colonel Guenther said he did not believe many officers in his arm of the Service favored the change in organization proposed by the new bill for the artillery. This officer also spoke in favor of the canteen. Probably the most telling argument advanced for the canteen was made by Archbishop Ireland, who appeared before the committee on Dec. 13, accompanied by the Bishop of South Dakota. Archbishop Ireland said he believed that the canteen was an excellent institution and promoted morality and sobriety. His remarks were endorsed by the other prelate.

In all probability the bill will be in readiness for a conference by the beginning of next week. It is thoroughly realized by the members of the committee that some immediate legislation is imperative before the holidays, and strenuous efforts will be made to have the Army bill become a law before the beginning of the recess.

FOR THE RELIEF OF MILITARY COURTS.

The House took up and passed with amendments on Dec. 4, H. R. 7571, to prevent the failure of military justice and for other purposes. Mr. Parker of New Jersey, who called it up for the Committee on Military Affairs, said: "This bill was originally prepared by the war Department for the relief of the military courts and of the soldier. The substance of the measure may be stated very briefly.

"At present, by statute, a military court may subpoena a witness to come before it, but when that witness appears, there is no provision of law by which he can be compelled to testify. Military courts have no power to punish for contempt. In the present state of public feeling it was not thought advisable to give that power to military courts, but it was thought right that in such cases, in order to prevent the failure of justice, the military court might present the facts to the United States civil court, and that the man who refuses to attend and testify might be tried and convicted of an offense against the United States.

"The second section is directed to a curious anomaly. In the old days it was thought advisable to provide that courts-martial should sit only between the hours of 8 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon. The result is that proceedings are often delayed by this provision. This bill repeals that section of the Articles of War.

"The third section gives to military officers who are appointed to conduct investigations the power to swear witnesses. It simply gives a military officer the same power which belongs to other officers of the Government. The fourth section is one that tends most to the relief of the soldier himself. There exists in the Army what has been called a summary court, which has jurisdiction of small infractions of discipline and trifling offenses committed by the soldier. Under the court-martial system, a soldier accused of some trifling infraction of duty must wait sometimes three or four months before the court can be convened, and is subjected to great inconvenience, and often to imprisonment for the entire time. To avoid this condition, and for the punishment of slight offenses, like being late at quarters or failure to respond to roll call, it is thought desirable to enlarge the jurisdiction and scope of the powers of these summary courts. The jurisdiction of the summary court is extended to punishment for three months and forfeiture of three month's pay, but with the express proviso, which the committee added by amendment, that in case of trial by summary court the penalty shall not exceed one month, as heretofore, unless the accused himself, before the trial, waives his right to a trial by a court-martial and consents in writing to trial by the summary court.

"The fifth section of the bill is an amendment to the sixtieth article of war, which provides for the punishment of high crimes and misdemeanors in officers and men, such as embezzlement, stealing, frauds committed against the United States, and crimes of like character. The article provides that the party convicted shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or by such other punishment as the court-martial may adjudge. This bill adds the words 'or by any or all of said penalties.'

"It will be recalled that in the progress of a famous military trial within the last year, which involved what was believed to be the embezzlement of many thousands of dollars on the part of an officer of engineers, it was contended that only a fine or imprisonment could be awarded, and that on conviction of the fraud a guilty officer could not be punished by fine and imprisonment and by such other punishment as the court-martial may adjudge, but only by one of them, and that if both fine and imprisonment should be awarded the sentence would be illegal. It was therefore deemed necessary to add the words 'or by any or all of said penalties,' so that the full limit of punishment that the law evidently intended could be awarded in such cases. This new section provides that under this article of war, on conviction, any or all of such penalties may be invoked."

A FLEXIBLE ARMY.

Perhaps Mr. Underwood, who represents the State of Alabama in the House of Representatives, will permit us to suggest that a gentleman who undertakes to enact laws should understand the law. In his speech on the Army bill we find Mr. Underwood making this extraordinary statement: "Under this bill there is provided for the first time a sliding scale whereby the Executive and not the Congress of the United States can regulate how many men shall be in the Regular Army."

We would refer this gentleman to the following quo-

tations from the Revised Statutes: "Sec. 1100. Each battery of artillery shall consist of one captain . . . and as many privates not exceeding 122 as the President may direct. One first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, two sergeants and four corporals may be added to this battery organization at the discretion of the President."

"Sec. 1103. Each troop of cavalry shall consist of one captain . . . and such number of privates not exceeding 78 as the President may direct."

"Sec. 1106. Each company of infantry shall consist of one captain . . . and 50 privates, and the number of privates may be increased at the discretion of the President, not to exceed 100, whenever the exigencies of the Service requires such increase."

"Sec. 1112. The President is authorized to enlist a force of Indians, not exceeding one thousand," etc.

This power conferred upon the President by statute was restricted by the insertion in the yearly appropriation bill of a clause limiting the number of men in the Army to a total insufficient to provide even the minimum force authorized by statute. The President now has the authority under the law to fix the number of men in the Army within the limitations of the total force authorized by Congress.

In reply to similar statements during the debate on the Army bill Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, said: "I wish to call attention to this fact: The President of the United States has had power from the foundation of the Government down to the present time to use the Army of the country practically without limitation except in the law of the land, with a broad discretion given to him under all circumstances as to when, where and how he shall use the Army. Is it a great deviation from the established policy of the Government to give the President also this discretionary power as to the number of men to be enlisted when already he has the discretionary power as to the use of the men of the Army? And let it be said to the glory of the American Republic—going back to its foundation and coming down through all the exigencies of party change—there never was a time when the President of the United States made use of that power which has been given to him to the discredit of his office or the disturbance of the happiness and peace of the country. Only on one or two or three occasions from the foundation of the Government down has this discretion ever been used. Why, Mr. Speaker, there is no record of the public acts of men in the United States that discloses such hesitancy, such unwillingness, such a determination not to act, as is shown in the whole record of the President's action in the matter of troops."

"There is no law that compels the President of the United States to maintain that maximum up to 100 men in a company, and in practice it has not been the case. Practically, no Administration in time of profound peace would maintain the maximum of the companies at 100 men each, although authorized by the law."

SHORT WORK WITH ARMY SLANDERERS.

A slanderer of the Army was promptly brought to book at a recent meeting in New York City. Albert Sonnichsen, a civilian who had gained a little notoriety by having been a prisoner for a few months after the beginning of hostilities among the Filipinos, was the speaker of the evening at the Social Reform Club, at 45 University Place, whose leading spirit is Ernest H. Crosby, a violent anti-expansionist and all-round crank. Not satisfied with likening the Filipinos to the salt of the earth, Sonnichsen took a sling at the Army.

"The modern Volunteer in our new eastern possessions," he said, "consists of the dregs of society."

Then, reports the New York "Times," he was interrupted by a man in the audience who said he had received a letter a few days ago from one of these dregs, namely, his son, who was fighting in the Philippines.

Staggered by the interruption, the speaker declared that the Volunteers sent to Manila were dissatisfied, whereupon a man in the audience hurled this question like a ten-pound shot:

"How is it that the States from which these volunteers came signalized their dissatisfaction by polling a heavier vote than ever before in the recent election in favor of the Administration?"

The speaker said that he could not explain the point.

Out West they do things still better. The Lawrence (Kans.) "Journal" relates that the Populist Congressman, Jerry Simpson, in a speech said that the Army in the Philippines was made up of thugs and toughs. Fourteen men who were present had boys in the Philippine Army, and they called around after the show was over to interview Jerry about it. That was when he did the thing which gave him great pleasure. He took it back, and was thus enabled to fill his date the next day.

The argument urged by those who oppose the abolition of the regimental organization in the artillery is that "such a course would inevitably have the effect of destroying much of the 'esprit de corps' of that branch of the service." In reply we are told that the very meaning of the French phrase emphasizes the underlying idea of the change, which is that the officers of that important arm shall have a greater zeal for the progress and efficiency of their "corps." Scattered as the batteries composing its regiments are among many posts, with comparatively slight cohesion at the present day, the country is interested in its artillery arm as a body, and consequently the regimental ideas of the past must give way to the necessities of the present and of the future. From the artillery commandant to the junior 2d lieutenant each and every officer will, under the corps system, be working for one end—to place the artillery where it belongs, a most important arm of the national defense.

THE CASE OF CADET BOOZ.

Oscar Booz who resigned from the U. S. Military Academy in the fall of 1898 died at Bristol, Pa., on Dec. 8, and coupled with his illness and death are sensational stories as to rough treatment received while at West Point which are not borne out by any facts. It is alleged by the father of the deceased ex-cadet that tabasco sauce was poured down his son's throat while the cadets were hazing him. The father also asserts that red pepper was thrown in his eyes, hot grease poured on his bare feet, a tooth knocked out and other fiendish tortures were inflicted. The official records show that Booz entered the Academy in June and was discharged in October, 1898, for defective eye-sight. His discharge was with the approval and consent of his father. Col. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Military Academy, has made an official statement concerning the case which has been transmitted to Congress and is given below.

War Department, Dec. 10, 1900.

Sir: I return herewith House Resolution No. 307, relating to certain alleged hazing of former cadet Oscar L. Booz in the Military Academy at West Point, referred to me to-day for remark. The newspaper articles, which I suppose are referred to in the resolution, were immediately, upon coming to the notice of the Department, referred to the Superintendent of the Military Academy, who has already made and completed a searching investigation, and has reported the results to the Department to-day. The report is transmitted herewith. Pursuant to the request with which this report closes, I have made the following order:

"A board of officers, composed of Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Col. George L. Gillespie, and Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, is hereby convened to meet at West Point on the 15th of the present month, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to inquire into, and report upon, the alleged treatment of former cadet Oscar L. Booz at the Military Academy, and upon the measure taken to prevent such treatment of new cadets at the Academy, and the extent to which new cadets are now subject to such treatment. The Board will have authority to visit such places as may be necessary for a complete ascertainment of the facts, including the home of the late Oscar L. Booz.

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT,

Secretary of War.

Hon. John A. T. Hull,
Chairman Committee on Military affairs.

Accompanying this is a statement of the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy.

Colonel Mills gives the official record of Booz, which shows that the cause of resignation Oct. 4, 1898, was given as weak eyes, and that he was on sick report July 30, 1898, and was excused by surgeon from drill for that day on account of acute diarrhoea. He was at no other time on sick report. His recorded demerits from July 15 (when demerits of new cadets commence to count), to October 5, 1898, is 38. In his studies, his total mark in English is proficient; in Mathematics it is deficient. Colonel Mills says:

"Cadets have freely come forward to give all the information in their possession. Among them, Cadet Booz was known by the members of the present 1st and 2d classes, the latter being his own class. I have carefully questioned the cadets of both classes who have been able in any way to give light on the matter. The answers of all have been free, frank, full, and free from the slightest apparent desire to hold in reserve anything pertaining to the inquiry. As the result of this inquiry I am convinced that until Saturday, Aug. 6, 1898, there occurred nothing to draw the special attention of older cadets to Cadet Booz, and I can find nothing to show that he was in any way violently hazed.

On the day mentioned Cadet Booz was a member of the cadet guard, and, about 10 p. m., was on post as a sentinel on Post No. 5, about the Cadet Encampment. Several other cadets in the vicinity noticed that he was not walking his post as his orders required. They claim they cautioned him about the matter and advised him what he should do. Cadet Booz, however, they say, did not act on the advice they gave him, but replied in a way to incense them and the fight followed at the first opportunity thereafter, the next Saturday. The fight was witnessed by six cadets, all of whom are at the Academy now; four being in the 1st class, and two, classmates of Cadet Booz, in the 2d class. These latter state that Cadet Booz invited them to attend the fight and that he went to it and engaged in it willingly, and in the beginning was the aggressor. All these witnesses unite in stating the encounter was of short duration, of little severity, and that Cadet Booz was in no way injured by it and bore away no perceptible marks of having been in a fight. The cadet with whom he fought was not an adept in fighting, and had not before engaged in a fight. Another cadet, who had occasion to speak to Cadet Booz on his return to camp, immediately after the affair, has stated to me that beyond a red mark below the eye, Cadet Booz showed no appearance of having been engaged in a fight, and that he laughed when the matter was referred to. The words of these cadets, which I believe are worthy of full credence, regarding the injury done Cadet Booz in the fight, are corroborated by the absence of his name from the sick report that day or any subsequent day, where it surely would have appeared had he suffered any injury, or been disfigured to any extent to be noticed by the officer under whose almost constant observation new cadets are held. In view of the above, I believe that the charge so often reiterated, that 'Cadet Booz was dragged out and made to fight and was brutally pounded by an older and stronger cadet,' is false and unfounded.

The additional specific charge that after the fight, a fluid was poured down Cadet Booz's throat, from the effects of which he was afterwards a sufferer, is earnestly denied by all the witnesses of the fight. The charge, to one familiar with cadet customs, is an absurd one. I do not hesitate to assert that it is untrue. Immediately following the encounter referred to, I find that Cadet Booz fell into the contempt of his fellow cadets in consequence of a report that gained circulation among them that he had been guilty of an untruth, and a feeling that he had displayed but little spirit in his fight. It was this question of Cadet Booz's veracity which became known to the cadets, with the result as stated, as is always the case in the Corps of Cadets in such matters. In consequence of this position with elder cadets, he was not hazed, interfered with, or molested during the remainder of his stay at the Academy.

"In no statement have I been able to obtain the slightest foundation for the many charges printed in the press to the effect that tabasco sauce or other liquid was

poured down Cadet Booz's throat or otherwise given to him in quantity by the cadets. I believe the charge has its origin in instances that have occurred at meals in the cadet mess hall when cadets have invited new cadets, ignorant of the nature of a pepper sauce sometimes used on their mess tables, to put a drop or two on their tongues. Such action has at no time been a regular practice or custom, and it is too much to believe that physical harm to any cadet has ever resulted from the prank.

"The various other charges made to the effect that Cadet Booz was called 'Bibles' by other cadets, and was made by them to suffer ridicule and persecution on account of his religious belief, are denied by all cadets, many of whom are men of strong religious convictions and members of the Cadet Young Men's Christian Association, a flourishing organization of large membership and strong influence for good in the Corps of Cadets.

"In conclusion, and in view of the wide publicity given this case by the press to the scandalous charges against the Military Academy, I recommend that a rigid investigation of the charges be ordered by the War Department, the investigation to cover the action taken by the authorities in suppressing hazing and that the result be given the widest possible publicity."

Dr. Cohen, the physician in charge of young Booz at the time of his death, says:

"There were evidences of injury to the young man's throat, which might have been caused by swallowing, either willingly or unwillingly, liquid like tabasco sauce. I was told by his sister when I examined him that he had been hazed, and that they had given him tabasco sauce, but at no time did he intimate that to me. I think I told her at the time she told me about the hazing that that could not have caused tuberculosis, and that her brother was a hopeless case."

In the recent discussion of the Booz case at the Military Academy the Whittaker case was quoted as an illustration of the hazing habit at West Point. But Whittaker was not hazed at all and mutilated himself, as was conclusively established by the court-martial that tried the case and is not denied by Whittaker's friends. The members of Congress who are hunting for a scandal in the present instance will in the end be ashamed of themselves. There is no evidence whatever that Booz was harshly treated, and the attempt to connect his death with his experiences at West Point is entirely discredited.

In reply to the loose statement of Mr. Driggs and Mr. Wanger in the House, Mr. Slayden, of Texas, who has a level head on his shoulders, said: "When I had the honor to serve on the Board of Visitors at the Military Academy last summer I made personal investigation in regard to this subject, and I became convinced that the reports as to hazing at that institution were greatly exaggerated. Certainly the corps of cadets are as robust, handsome and well-trained young men as I ever saw, and they gave no evidence that hazing had inflicted any personal injuries upon them, nor could I recognize in the spirit or in the feeling which pervaded the corps any evidence that they had been humiliated in any way. My understanding is that hazing as practiced there has been of the harmless sort—simply having a little fun with the new cadets." Mr. Wanger, as a basis of his criticism, quoted the statement of "reputable newspapers," but what do the newspapers, reputable or otherwise, know about the matter? The same papers report that the physician who attended young Booz stated that his illness could not have originated in the way charged and the multiplication of statements by ignorant or prejudiced critics cannot alter the significance of that expert statement.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CALENDARS.

Bills of the following titles, of interest to the Service, were on the Senate calendar of business at the opening of the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress. They are given in this order on the calendar: Unfinished business; S. 727—To promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States, and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports, and seamen for Government use when necessary.

Passed over without prejudice at last session: S. 728—To promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service; S. 7—To fix the rank of military attaches.

Under consideration at last session; the following had been reported from committees without amendment: S. 1536—To enable naval courts-martial and courts of inquiry to secure the attendance and testimony of civilian witnesses; S. 2352—For the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of those who were killed by the explosion of the gun-cotton factory at Newport, R. I.; S. 1350—To amend sections 1529 and 1530, Rev. Stat., relating to the classification of naval vessels; S. 3210—Authorizing the appointment and retirement of David McMurtrie Gregg as a captain, U. S. A.; S. 1339—To place James W. Long, late a captain in the Army, upon the retired list; S. 3743—For the relief of certain enlisted men of the Navy; H. R. 6240, S. 331 and S. 3683—In connection with statues or monuments to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Major Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, and George Henry Ellis, late chief yeoman, U. S. N.; S. 4200—For the relief of acting assistant surgeons, U. S. A.; S. 97—For the relief of Edward Byrne (Captain 10th U. S. Cav., mustered out 1871). The following had been reported with amendments: S. 2019—Reorganizing the Naval Observatory and providing for a board of visitors; S. 2172—Authorizing the appointment of Capt. Allen V. Reed, U. S. N., as a commodore on the retired list; S. J. R. 94—Relating to military badges; S. 4201—To advance Bvt. Major Gen. Galusha Pennington, U. S. A., to the rank of major general on the retired list.

The House calendar shows the following bills: Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union; H. R. 2965—To complete the establishment of a military post near Sheridan, Wyoming; the following bills and resolutions, in connection with the erection of statues and monuments—commemorative of the naval battle of Lake Erie; to Gens. Francis Nash and William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina; to Gen. William Smallwood, and the soldiers of the American line in the war for American independence; to Major Gen. John Stark of Manchester, N. H.; to prison ship martyrs at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, N. Y.; to Major Gen. George B. McClellan; to Commodore John D. Sloat in city of Monterey, Cal.; H. R. 5490—To promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service; H. R. 972—To provide for the appointment of dental surgeons for service in the Army; H. R. 8663—To provide a chaplain for each regiment in the Service; H. R. 8018—For the construction of a steam revenue cutter for service in the Gulf of Mexico and tributary waters, headquarters at New Orleans, La.; H. J. R. 163—To provide for the erection of barracks and quarters for artillery in connection with the project adopted for seacoast defense; H. R. 3363, H. R. 946, H. R. 5044—To establish national parks at the battlefield of Stone River, at Atlanta and at

Fredericksburg, and adjacent battlefields in Virginia; H. R. 5044—To increase the efficiency of the Subsistence Department of the Army; H. R. 7503 and S. 2089—For the construction of a revenue cutter for use in St. Mary's River, Michigan; H. R. 84—To promote commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports, and Seamen for Government use when necessary; H. R. 10227—Authorizing the President to appoint an inspector to be attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy; S. 4197—For the construction of a revenue cutter for use at Philadelphia, Pa.; S. 1028—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to loan naval equipment to certain military schools; H. R. 6064—Granting equal privileges to per diem employees in the Navy outside of Washington, with those employed at the Executive Department.

House Calendar (general): H. R. 10726—For the appointment of assistant surgeons of volunteers; S. 1632—To amend an act entitled "An act authorizing certain officers of the Navy and Marine Corps to administer oaths," approved Jan 25, 1895; H. R. 9076—Classifying naval vessels of the United States; H. R. 8752—To prevent the selling or dealing in beer, wine, or any intoxicating drink in any post, exchange or transport, or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States. (By Mr. Bowersock); S. J. R. 43—Grantin—a life-saving medal of the first class to Lieut. Fidelio S. Carter; H. R. 9201—Authorizing the President to appoint additional cadets at large at the U. S. Naval Academy.

The Secretary of the Navy, in response to a Senate resolution of May 23, 1900, has submitted reports relative to the armed vessels, tenders and war ships sent to the Philippines or from there since May 1, 1898, giving their tonnage, traveling distance, statistics of the cruise of the Oregon and as to Admiral Dewey's ships on the homeward voyage, tolls paid on the Suez Canal, etc. It was learned that Senator Morgan desired this information in connection with the question of shortening the route to the Pacific by a Nicaragua Canal, and that it was not his desire to obtain information in regard to the numerous short voyages from the Philippines to the coast of China, as would seem to be indicated by the first inquiry of the resolution. It is shown that the following Government vessels have made voyages between Atlantic and Pacific coasts via Cape Horn: Oregon, Marietta, Justin, Sterling, Iowa, Celtic, Scindia, Badger, Marblehead, Newark, New York. Between Atlantic coast and Philippine Islands, via Suez Canal: Helena, Buffalo, Raleigh, Princeton, Castine, Solace, Yosemite, Olympia, Glacier, Alexander, Nashville, Brooklyn, Marietta, New Orleans, Dixie, Baltimore, Scindia. Between Atlantic coast and Philippine Islands via Cape Horn: Oregon, Marietta, Justin, Sterling, Iowa, Celtic, Scindia, Badger, Marblehead, Newark, Iris. It appears that the Oregon covered a distance of 14,064 knots from the Pacific coast to Key West in 68 days, and the distance, 19,832 knots, from New York to Manila in 157 days. The first voyage was made in remarkable time for a vessel of her class; on the second voyage the ship was not pressed for time, and took longer.

The Manila "Freedom" has a long article on the woes of "special duty" men, those enlisted men who are employed in the Philippines by the government as clerks, stenographers and interpreters. For doing this work, which would bring a civil service clerk \$100 to \$115 a month, the enlisted man gets commutation of rations, freedom to live outside the barracks (including liberty to pay room rent), and exemption from fatigues, drills or guards. His office hours are 8 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., with an hour and a half for dinner, and he has to work every second or third Sunday. As showing the advantage of commutation of rations, the "Freedom" figures out that a special duty man's monthly expenses are as follows: Room rent, \$10; boy to carry mess, etc., \$2.50; washing, \$5; messing, \$20; lamps and sundries, \$2.50; total, \$40; commutation of rations, \$45; balance, \$5, which represents the advantage of being on S. D. in Manila. Should such a man apply for discharge, to seek civil employment, the "Freedom" says his application is invariably either pigeon-holed or returned disapproved. "Small wonder, then," it says, "that the special duty man, when relieved, is generally relieved for drunkenness, considering the hopeless and discouraging outlook staring him in the face."

The policy of receiving news from China with more than the conventional grain of salt has been an especially good rule to follow the past week, while the reports of General Chaffee's disagreement with Field Marshal von Waldersee have been flying around. The rumors seem to have been based on a letter said to have been written by General Chaffee to the Field Marshal complaining of the removal by the German and French troops of the astronomical instruments at the Pekin observatory. According to several versions the phrasing of the letter was a little too brusque to suit the taste of the Count, who is accustomed to the subtle and delicate palaver of continental diplomats, and who promptly returned the communication to the American general. One report from Berlin has it that General Chaffee apologized and then the Count restored the entente cordiale by inviting him to breakfast.

Advices from St. Louis, Mo. Dec. 10, announce that Judge Hook, with Judge Thayer concurring, denies the petition of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter for a writ of habeas corpus for his release from the Leavenworth Penitentiary. After going over the various charges against Carter, Judge Hook concludes that the sentence imposed may be upheld by the conviction under the fourth charge alone, embezzlement, since the punishment authorized by the sixty second article of war is left to the discretion of the court, subject to the review of the President. In conclusion, Judge Hook declared that in this case what was confirmed by the President is sufficient under the law to justify the punishment inflicted. The only recourse left to Captain Carter's friends would be to take the case to the United States Court of Appeals on a writ of error.

The debate on Army matters in Congress on Dec. 6 shows the defeat of the measure advancing one grade on retirement those officers who served during the Spanish-American war was largely if not wholly due to the efforts of certain officers who went on the retired list before the war and therefore were not benefited by the proposed legislation. Officers of the Army have received from claim agents notification that the proposed retirement measure would be defeated unless the Civil War retirements were included in it.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.
ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Navy Yard, League Island, Penn. Will proceed to Navy Yard, New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.
BANCROFT—Comdr. J. D. Adams. Left Colon Dec. 8 for Almirante Bay. Address Colon, Colombia, care U. S. Consul.
KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. William M. Folger. At Hampton Roads, Va. Address Fort Monroe, Va. The following is the winter cruise of the North Atlantic Squadron: Leave Hampton Roads Dec. 30; arrive Pensacola Jan. 1; leave Jan. 21; arrive Gulf of Florida Jan. 26, leave Feb. 9; arrive Galveston Feb. 11; leave Feb. 18; arrive Pensacola Feb. 20; leave March 6; arrive Havana March 9; leave March 14; arrive Guantanamo March 21; leave March 23; arrive Culebra March 26; leave April 26; arrive Hampton Roads May 5.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At Hampton Roads, Va. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Arrived Santo Domingo Dec. 12. Will cruise to St. Thomas, Antigua, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, Curacao and Guantanamo, arriving at latter port March 18, 1901. Address care Post Office, New York, N. Y.
VIXEN, Comdr. C. K. Curtis. At Puerto Padre, Cuba. Address care Post Office, New York, N. Y.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. Left Montevideo Dec. 13 for Buenos Ayres. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton. Arrived Bahia Dec. 8. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.
ABAREnda (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Auckland, New Zealand, Dec. 9. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.
FARRAGUT, Lieut.-Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Left San Diego Dec. 12 for Magdalena Bay. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Philip H. Cooper. Left San Diego, Cal., for Magdalena Bay Dec. 8. Address mail care of Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. Same as Iowa.
RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. Arrive La Paz Nov. 18. Address La Paz, via Guaymas, Mexico.
WHEELING, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Left Bremerton for Mare Island Dec. 11. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Senior Squadron Commander. The following vessels on the Asiatic Station should be addressed at Yokohama, Japan: MONADNOCK, Monterey, Monocacy, New Orleans, Oregon, Castine, Nashville. All other vessels on the station should be addressed "Care Senior Squadron Commander, U. S. Naval Force, Asiatic Station, Manila, P. I."
BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Address mail to Manila, P. I., temporarily. At Iloilo.
ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. Arrived Manila Nov. 22.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Manila.
CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.
CASTINE, Comdr. Charles G. Bowman. At Manila. Address Yokohama, Japan.
CELTIC, Comdr. Charles T. Forse. At Sydney, Australia.
CONCORD, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. At Cavite, P. I.
CULGOA, Lieut.-Comdr. John C. Fremont. Arrived Cavite Nov. 3. Comdr. F. J. Drake ordered to command, per steamer Dec. 22 from San Francisco.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Iloilo Dec. 8.
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut.-Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. At Manila.
GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Mertz. At Sydney, Australia. Comdr. J. D. J. Kelly ordered to command per steamer Dec. 22 from San Francisco.
HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Shanghai. Address Manila, P. I.
IRIS, Ensign D. W. Knox. At Cavite.
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Manila.
ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Manila.
KENTUCKY, Capt. Colby M. Chester. Arrived Smyrna Nov. 28 en route to Manila. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Cavite.
MONADNOCK, Capt. Oscar W. Farenholz. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. At Taku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.
MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Canton, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.
NANSHAN, Ensign F. E. Ridgely. At Manila.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. At Nagasaki. Address Yokohama, Japan.
NEWARK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. Left Manila Nov. 20 for Guam. Address Manila, P. I.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. James G. Green. At Chefoo. Address Yokohama, Japan.
OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. At Woosung. Address Yokohama, Japan. Capt. F. W. Dickins ordered to command, per steamer Dec. 14 from San Francisco.
PETREL, Lieut.-Comdr. Jesse M. Roper. At Manila.
PRINCETON, Lieut. Simon Cook in temporary command. At Cavite Dec. 8.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. Arrived Aden Dec. 12. En route to Asiatic Station. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Her itinerary is as follows: Due at Malta Nov. 23, leave Nov. 26; arrive Port Said Dec. 1, leave Dec. 3; arrive Suez Dec. 4, leave Dec. 4; arrive Aden Dec. 11, leave Dec. 14; arrive Bombay Dec. 22, leave Dec. 25; arrive Colombo Dec. 30, leave Jan. 2; arrive Singapore Jan. 9, leave Jan. 13; arrive Manila Jan. 20.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. Left Naples for Port Said Dec. 10. En route to Asiatic Station. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Itinerary: Arrive Naples Dec. 3, leave Dec. 5; arrive Athens Dec. 9, leave Dec. 10; arrive Port Said Dec. 13, leave Dec. 15; arrive Suez Dec. 17, leave —; arrive Aden Dec. 23, leave Dec. 25; arrive Colombo Jan. 5, 1901, leave Jan. 7; arrive Singapore Jan. 15, leave Jan. 21; arrive Manila Jan. 28.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. E. D. Tausig. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Ensign Lyman A. Cotten. At Iloilo.
The Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Station reports the following vessels co-operating with the Army in the places named: Yorktown, at Samar, Northern Luzon; Castine, at Paragua, Panay Island; Bennington, Concord and Isla de Cuba in Samar and Northern Mindanao; Isla de Luzon and Callao, in Southern Mindanao.

TORPEDO BOATS.

CUSHING, Lieut. R. S. Douglas. Arrived New York Dec. 7. Address there.

DUPONT, Lieut. G. R. Evans. At Navy Yard, New York.
ERICSSON, Lieut. A. H. Davis. At Newport, R. I.
FOOTE, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. Arrived Newport, R. I. Dec. 11.
GWYN, Lieut. A. H. Robertson. At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.
HOLLAND, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis. Address Annapolis, Md.
MORRIS, Ensign Zeno E. Briggs. Newport, R. I.
PORTER, Lieut. Samuel M. Strite. At Newport, R. I.
RODGERS, Lieut. Gregory C. Davison. At Navy Yard, New York.
TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Dodridge. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
WINSLOW, Lieut. W. W. Phelps. At Navy Yard, New York.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wiley R. M. Field. At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.
AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.
DOLPHIN, Lieut.-Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Washington, D. C. Address mail to Washington, D. C.
EAGLE, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. Left New London for Norfolk Dec. 11. Address Norfolk, Va.
IROQUOIS, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. At San Juan. Address San Juan, P. R.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa. Address Erie, Pa.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived Nipe Dec. 10. Address Key West, Fla.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. William Swift. Arrived Havre Nov. 14. Address care Navy Department. Will sail for the United States about Jan. 5.
SANDOVAL, Lieut. Wiley R. M. Field. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. Arrived Cavite Dec. 11. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Giese. At Washington. Address Washington, D. C.
YANKTON, Lieut.-Comdr. George L. Dyer. In Nipe Bay on the N. E. coast of Cuba to complete surveys. Address Gibara, Cuba.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Left San Diego Nov. 17 for Honolulu. Due at Hilo, H. I. Dec. 2, leave Dec. 7; arrive Lahaina, H. I. Dec. 12, leave Dec. 20; arrive Honolulu Dec. 24, leave Jan. 9; arrive San Pedro Feb. 5, leave Feb. 22; arrive Santa Barbara March 4, leave March 9; arrive Monterey March 11, leave March 14; arrive San Francisco March 15. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. At New York. Ordered to Cavite via Trinidad and Cape of Good Hope, and will sail Dec. 15. After sailing address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I.
DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. Arrived Ville Franche Dec. 13. The following is her itinerary: Due at Alexandria Dec. 21, leave Dec. 28; arrive Naples Jan. 3, 1901, leave Jan. 10; arrive Leghorn Jan. 12, leave Jan. 17; arrive Ville Franche Jan. 18, leave Jan. 23; arrive Gibraltar Jan. 29, leave Feb. 2; arrive Tangier Feb. 2, leave Feb. 4; arrive Funchal Feb. 9, leave Feb. 11; arrive Barbados March 1, leave March 6; arrive St. Lucia March 7, leave March 9; arrive St. Thomas March 12, leave March 20; arrive New York April 1. Address all mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, and add foreign postage.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. Left San Juan Dec. 8 for Hampton Roads. Address mail to Hampton Roads, Va.
HARTFORD, Comdr. John H. Hawley. On a cruise. Left Port of Spain for Puerto Cabello Dec. 11. Itinerary as follows: Leave Trinidad Dec. 12; arrive Barbados Dec. 14, leave Dec. 16; arrive Porto Rico Dec. 20, leave Dec. 22; arrive Havana Dec. 30. Address care of Navy Department.

LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. Arrived Trinidad Dec. 7. Address Trinidad, W. I.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Navy Yard, New York. Will sail for Newport Dec. 17. Address Newport, R. I.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.
TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delance. Arrived Naples Dec. 7. The itinerary of the Topeka is as follows: Will leave Naples on Dec. 14; arrive Algiers Dec. 20, leave Dec. 27; arrive Tangier Jan. 1, leave Jan. 5; arrive Funchal Jan. 12, leave Jan. 17; arrive Barbados Feb. 1, leave Feb. 7; arrive St. Lucia Feb. 8, leave Feb. 12; arrive St. Kitts Feb. 15, leave Feb. 22; arrive Santa Cruz Feb. 24, leave March 3; arrive San Juan March 4, leave March 16; arrive Guantanamo Bay March 22, leave April 1; arrive Hampton Roads, Va. April 12. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Lieut.-Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. At dock foot of East 28th street, New York City.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnett. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address 16 N. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Hampton Roads, Va. Address there. Assigned to service on Asiatic Station.

FROLIC, Lieut.-Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Dec. 11. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. W. Bartlett. At Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

UNCAS, Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.
WOMPATUCK, Lieut.-Comdr. F. H. Sherman. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address there. To proceed to Asiatic Station.

IN RESERVE.

INDIANA, Capt. James M. Forsyth. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., in reserve. Address there.

COLLIERS.

BRUTUS, Comdr. E. S. Prime to command. Left Cavite Nov. 27 for Guam. Address Island of Guam, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Left Colombo for Aden Dec. 8. Will return to the United States. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. Left Hong Kong Dec. 13 for Colombo. Will return to the United States. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

(Following colliers have merchant officers and crews.)
ALEXANDER, At Cavite, P. I. Address Manila, P. I., care Senior Squadron Commander.

HANNIBAL, At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

JUSTIN, Left Honolulu Oct. 16 for Guam and rendered aid to the U. S. S. Yosemite in the harbor of Guam Nov. 15. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS, At Lambert's Point, Va. Address care Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

NERO, Arrived Cavite Dec. 12. Address Manila, P. I., care Senior Squadron Commander.

POMPEY, Arrived Port Said Dec. 12 en route to Asiatic Station. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

SATURN, Left Chefoo for Woosung Nov. 30. Address Manila, P. I. care Senior Squadron Commander.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. Richard P. Leahy. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. At San Francisco, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 7.—Capt. Jno. Lowe, detached inspection duty at Hartford, Conn. Dec. 10; to home and wait orders. Asst. Paym. C. J. Peoples, detached Mare Island Yard and to temporary duty at Puget Sound Naval Station. Pharm. J. F. Pearson, to duty at Naval Academy. Pharm. Cik. J. A. McSherry, appointment revoked. (Indiana.)

DEC. 8.—Capt. Jno. Lowe, retired from Dec. 11, 1900. (Sec. 144 R. S., and Sec. 11, N. P. A.) Lieut. F. R. Brainard, detached Wompatuck and to New York Hospital for treatment. Lieut. B. K. McMorris, detached Helena; proceed home and resignation accepted to take effect one month after arrival.

Pay Insp. W. J. Thomson, detached Puget Sound and to More Island for treatment. Gen. J. T. Roach, warranted from March 6, 1898. (Petrel.)

Carp. J. M. Simms, warranted from June 6, 1899. (Brooklyn.)

War. Mach. G. Berenton, warranted from Aug. 23, 1899. (Monocacy.)

War. Mach. G. B. Coleman, warranted from Aug. 23, 1899. (Monadnock.)

War. Mach. G. T. Brownbridge, warranted from Aug. 23, 1899. (Cavite Station.)

War. Mach. J. F. Green, warranted from July 6, 1899. (Oregon.)

DEC. 9.—SUNDAY.

DEC. 10.—Lieut. F. R. Brainard, to home and granted three months' sick leave when discharged from New York Hospital.

Ensign R. I. Curtin, assigned to command of Foote; order commander in chief, Dec. 5.

Asst. Surg. J. C. Pryor, detached Albatross on reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. C. S. Butler, detached Independence and to Albatross.

Asst. Surg. J. B. Dennis, detached Wheeling on reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. C. N. Fliske, detached Mare Island Hospital and to Wheeling.

DEC. 11.—Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Rose, granted extension sick leave for four months.

Cadet J. E. Mathews, detached Washington Yard and to duty on Tecumseh.

Chef, Btsn. William Anderson, additional duty with New York at New York Yard.

Btsn. J. D. Walsh, detached Monongahela and to Naval Training Station, Newport.

Act. Btsn. C. J. Cooper, detached Naval Training Station, Newport, and to Monongahela.

Gun. C. B. Babson, detached Pensacola and to Washington Yard, Dec. 31.

Carp. F. D. Pender, order to Monongahela revoked; to duty on Buffalo.

Carp. F. A. Irlich, detached Buffalo and immediately to Monongahela.

CHANGES OF OFFICERS, ASIATIC STATION—CABLE DEC. 13, 1900.

Capt. O. W. Farenholz, detached Yokohama Hospital and to command Monadnock.

Comdr. F. Hanford, detached Solace and to duty as commandant of Cavite Station.

Lieut. F. L. Sawyer, detached Monadnock and to Monterey.

Lieut. W. D. Brotherton, detached Princeton and to Solace and to Monongahela.

Lieut. G. F. Cooper, detached Nautical School, Manila, and to Monongahela.

Lieut. O. W. Koester, detached Solace and to Albany.

Lieut. Yates Stirling, detached Celtic and to Paragua.

Lieut. A. Althouse, detached Paragua and to Solace.

Lieut. A. P. Niblack, detached Castine and to Brooklyn.

Ensign C. P. Burt, detached Yosemite and to Albany.

Ensign H. J. Elson, detached Yosemite and to Panama.

Ensign W. G. Roper, detached Solace and to Albany.

Ensign W. M. Falconer, detached Solace and to Culgoa.

Cadet J. K. Taussig, detached Yokohama Hospital and to Nashville.

Cadet W. Smith, detached Solace and to Albany.

Cadet H. G. Cocke, detached Solace and to Albany.

Asst. Paym. D. M. Addison, detached Yosemite and to Petrel.

Asst. Carp. O. C. Jones, detached Yosemite and to Albany.

Lieut. R. H. Townley, retired, detached Monadnock and to Nautical School, Manila.

P. Clerk E. C. E. Griswold, detached Yosemite and to Petrel.

Capt. G. C. Reid, U. S. M. C., detached Cavite Station and to Albany.

DEC. 13.—Comdr. F. P. Gilmore, detached Puget Sound Naval Station, Dec. 26; to Asiatic Station for command of Glacier, sailing Dec. 29.

Comdr. J. D. J. Kelley, ordered to command Glacier reported.

Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Mahan, detached Navy Yard, Washington, Dec. 19; to Puget Sound Naval Station, Dec. 26.

Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Irwin, proceed home and wait orders when discharged from Mare Island Hospital.

Ensign L. Shane, detached Wompatuck; to North Atlantic Station.

Naval Cadet C. T. Wade, detached Foote; to Wompatuck.

Past Asst. Surg. W. M. Wheeler, detached Kearsarge; to Alabama.

Past Asst. Surg. T. W. Richards, detached Alabama; to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Past Asst. Surg. F. L. Pleadwell, detached Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; to Kearsarge.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 8.—Capt. A. T. Marx, ordered to the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, for duty.

Major T. N. Wood ordered to command a battalion of marines to take part in the funeral escort of the late Col. E. H. Liscum, 9th U. S. Inf., on the 10th instant.

DEC. 11.—1st Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, directed to proceed to his home, and granted thirty days' leave.
2d Lieut. G. M. Daniels, 1st Lieuts. C. H. McLellan, F. M. Dunwoody, D. H. Jarvis, 2d Asst. Engr. R. F. Halpin and 1st Asst. Engr. W. H. Warren, retired, registered at the Department recently.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate Dec. 6, 1900.

Promotions in the Navy.

Pay Director Edwin Stewart, to be paymaster general and chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts with the rank of rear admiral, from the 3d day of March, 1899, until the 6th day of May, 1899.

Walter S. Harshman, a citizen of Ohio, to be a professor of mathematics, from the 25th day of August, 1899, to fill a vacancy existing in that corps.

Gun. Michael W. Gilmarth, to be a chief gunner, from the 28th day of October, 1899, in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of an act approved March 3, 1899, entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States."

Officers of the Pay Corps.

Asst. Paym. William H. Doherty, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 12th day of November, 1899, vice McM. Ramsay, promoted.

William B. Rogers, of Pennsylvania, to be an assistant paymaster, from the 12th of June, 1900, to fill a vacancy. Thomas D. Harris, of Michigan, to be an assistant paymaster, from the 15th day of June, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

Pay Insp. Albert W. Bacon, to be a pay director, from the 10th of July, 1900, vice Cochran, deceased.

Paym. James A. Ring, to be a pay inspector, from the 10th of July, 1900, vice Bacon, promoted.

P. A. Paym. Barron P. Du Bois, to be a paymaster, from the 10th day of July, 1900, vice Ring, promoted.

Frederick Chun, of Maryland, to be an assistant paymaster, from the 4th of September, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

Officers of the line.

Lieut. (J. G.) Noble E. Irwin, to be a lieutenant, from the 5th of December, 1899, vice Hogg, promoted.

Lieut. (J. G.) Bion B. Bierer, to be a lieutenant, from the 18th of January, 1900, vice Winterhalter, promoted.

Lieut. (J. G.) William H. McGrann, to be a lieutenant, from the 2d of February, 1900, vice Blow, resigned.

Lieut. (J. G.) Horace G. Macfarland, to be a lieutenant, from the 18th of February, 1900, vice Orchard, promoted.

Lieut. (J. G.) Charles F. Preston, to be a lieutenant, from the 24th of February, 1900, vice Enrich, deceased.

Lieut. (J. G.) Richard H. Leigh, to be a lieutenant, from the 27th of March, 1900, vice Jordan, promoted.

Lieut. (J. G.) Adelbert Althouse, to be a lieutenant from the 27th of March, 1900 (subject to examinations), vice Fehcteler, promoted.

Lieut. (J. G.) William D. Brotherton, to be a lieutenant, from the 29th of March, 1900, vice Wright, promoted.

Lieut. (J. G.) James F. Carter, to be a lieutenant, from the 28th of May, 1900 (subject to the examinations), vice Gleaves, promoted.

Lieut. (J. G.) Harry E. Smith, to be a lieutenant, from the 2d of June, 1900, vice Tisdale, deceased.

Lieut. Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses, to be a commander, from the 30th of June, 1900, vice Deleahanty, retired.

Lieut. James P. Parker, to be a lieutenant commander, from the 30th of June, 1900, vice Colvocoresses, promoted.

Lieut. (J. G.) George W. Laws, to be a lieutenant, from the 30th of June, 1900, vice Parker, promoted.

Capt. Merrill Miller, to be a rear-admiral, from the 1st of July, 1900, vice Philip, deceased.

Comdr. Morris R. S. Mackenzie, to be a captain, from the 1st of July, 1900, vice Miller, promoted.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Colahan, to be a commander, from the 1st of July, 1900, vice Mackenzie, promoted.

Lieut. Ben W. Hodges, to be a lieutenant commander, from the 1st of July, 1900, vice Colahan, promoted.

Comdr. Charles S. Sperry, to be a captain, from the 1st of July, 1900, vice Harris, retired.

Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Berry, to be a commander, from the 1st of July, 1900, vice Sperry, promoted.

Lieut. Herbert O. Dunn, to be a lieutenant commander, from the 1st of July, 1900, vice Berry, promoted.

Lieut. (J. G.) George C. Day, to be a lieutenant, from the 1st of July, 1900 (subject to the examinations), vice Dunn, promoted.

Lieut. Comdr. John A. Norris, to be a commander, from the 1st of July, 1900, vice Moore, retired.

Lieut. Arthur W. Dodd, to be a lieutenant commander, from the 1st of July, 1900, vice Norris, promoted.

Lieut. (J. G.) Luke McNamee, to be a lieutenant, from the 1st of July, 1900 (subject to the examinations), vice Dodd, promoted.

Lieut. George W. Denfield, to be a lieutenant commander, from the 1st of July, 1900, vice Low, retired.

Lieut. (J. G.) Frederick L. Sawyer, to be a lieutenant, from the 1st of July, 1900 (subject to the examinations), vice Denfield, promoted.

Lieut. Albert W. Grant, to be a lieutenant commander, from the 1st of July, 1900, vice Houston, retired.

Lieut. (J. G.) Charles L. Hussey, to be a lieutenant, from the 1st of July, 1900, vice Grant, promoted.

Lieut. Horace W. Harrison, to be a lieutenant commander, from the 1st of July, 1900, vice Richman, retired.

Lieut. (J. G.) John R. Y. Blakely, to be a lieutenant, from the 1st of July, 1900, vice Harrison, promoted.

Lieut. Valentine S. Nelson, to be a lieutenant commander, from the 1st of July, 1900, vice Hall, retired.

Lieut. (J. G.) Charles T. Jewell, to be a lieutenant, from the 1st of July, 1900, vice Nelson, promoted.

Lieut. William S. Benson, to be a lieutenant commander, from the 1st of July, 1900, vice Reamey, retired.

Lieut. (J. G.) Gregory C. Davison, to be a lieutenant, from the 1st of July, 1900, vice Benson, promoted.

Lieut. William V. Bronaugh, to be a lieutenant commander from the 1st of July, 1900, vice Kilburn, retired.

Lieut. (J. G.) Leon S. Thompson, to be a lieutenant, from the 1st of July, 1900, vice Bronaugh, promoted.

Lieut. (J. G.) Frederick A. Traut, to be a lieutenant, from the 1st of July, 1900, vice Gibson, retired.

Lieut. (J. G.) John F. Hine, to be a lieutenant, from the 1st of July, 1900, vice Morgan, retired.

Lieut. Frank M. Boatwick, to be a lieutenant commander, from the 1st of July, 1900 (subject to examination), vice Hannum, reduced to grade of lieutenant.

Comdr. Frank Courtis, to be a captain, from the 2d of July, 1900, vice Gibson, retired.

Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch, to be a commander, from the 2d of July, 1900, vice Courtis, promoted.

Lieut. James H. Oliver, to be a lieutenant commander, from the 2d of July, 1900 (subject to examinations), vice Patch, promoted.

Lieut. (J. G.) Fred R. Payne, to be a lieutenant, from the 2d of July, 1900 (subject to examinations), vice Oliver, promoted.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps, Jr., to be a commander, from the 18th of August, 1900, vice Cowie, retired.

Lieut. Harry M. Dombaugh, to be a lieutenant commander, from the 18th of August, 1900, vice Phelps, Jr., promoted.

Lieut. (J. G.) Robert K. Crank, to be a lieutenant, from the 18th of August, 1900 (subject to examination), vice Dombaugh, promoted.

Lieut. (J. G.) Stanford E. Moses, to be a lieutenant, from the 18th of August, 1900 (subject to the examination), vice Ritter, retired.

Lieut. Simon Cook, to be a lieutenant commander, from the 18th of August, 1900 (subject to the examination), vice Shearman, deceased.

Lieut. (J. G.) Powers Symington, to be a lieutenant, from the 20th of August, 1900 vice Cook, promoted.

Lieut. (J. G.) Yates Stirling, Jr., to be a lieutenant, from the 20th of October, 1900 (subject to examination), vice Hannum, retired.

Lieut. (J. G.) Raymond D. Hasbrouck, to be a lieutenant, from the 21st of November, 1900 (subject to examination), vice Haeseler, deceased.

Comdr. William W. Reisinger, to be a captain, from the 22d of November, 1900, vice Strong, retired.

Lieut. Comdr. Karl Rohrer, to be a commander, from the 22d of November, 1900, vice Reisinger, promoted.

Lieut. Thomas S. Rodgers, to be a lieutenant commander, from the 22d of November, 1900, vice Rohrer, promoted.

Capt. John J. Read, to be a rear admiral, from the 29th of November, 1900 (subject to examination), vice Admiral Frederick V. McNair, deceased.

Comdr. William T. Burwell, to be a captain, from the 29th of November, 1900, vice Read, promoted.

Lieut. Comdr. John A. H. Nickels, to be a commander, from the 29th of November, 1900, vice Burwell, promoted.

Officers of the Medical Corps.

P. A. Surg. Albert M. D. McCormick, to be a surgeon, from the 11th of November, 1899, vice Harmon, promoted.

Asst. Surg. Daniel H. Morgan, to be a passed assistant surgeon, from the 27th of November, 1899, to fill a vacancy.

P. A. Surg. George B. Wilson, to be a surgeon, from the 7th of February, 1900, vice Derr, promoted.

Med. Insp. George P. Bradley, to be a medical director, from the 31st of May, 1900 (subject to examination), vice Walton, retired.

Surg. Frank B. Stephenson, to be a medical inspector from the 31st of May, 1900, vice Bradley promoted.

P. A. Surg. Charles F. Stokes, to be a surgeon, from the 31st of May, 1900, vice Stephenson, promoted.

To be assistant surgeons in the Navy.

John J. Snyder, of Penn.; Henry A. Dunn, of D. C.; Allan Stuart, of S. C.; Edward M. Blackwell, of Va.; William H. Ulsh, of Penn.; Mack V. Stone, of Cal.; Chauncey R. Burr, of Cal.; George R. Freeman, of Mass.; Raphael O. Marcour, of La.; James H. Payne, Jr., of Mass.; Jacob Stepp, of Mass.; Charles H. De Lancey, of N. Y.; Fred M. Bogan, of D. C.; Rice K. McClellan, of Va.; Warren E. G. High, of Penn.

To be Surgeons.

P. A. Surg. Edward R. Stitt, to be a surgeon, from the 5th of June, 1900 (subject to examination), to fill a vacancy.

P. A. Surg. Manley F. Gates to be a surgeon from 7th June, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

P. A. Surg. Charles H. T. Lowndes, to be a surgeon, from the 7th of June, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

P. A. Surg. George Rothganger, to be a surgeon, from the 7th of June, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

Asst. Surg. Raymond Spear, to be a passed assistant surgeon, from the 22d of June, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

Macomb K. Elmer, of Penn., to be an assistant surgeon, from the 18th of July, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

Med. Insp. Charles U. Gravatt, to be a medical director, from the 24th of August, 1900, vice Woods, retired.

Surg. Presley M. Rixey, to be a medical inspector, from the 24th of August, 1900, vice Gravatt, promoted.

P. A. Surg. George T. Smith, to be a surgeon, from the 24th of August, 1900, vice Rixey, promoted.

Robert E. Ledbetter, to be an assistant surgeon, from the 19th of October, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

Charles St. John Butler, of Tennessee, to be an assistant surgeon, from the 26th of October, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

Richard Bland Williams, of Virginia, to be an assistant surgeon, from the 17th of November, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

Medical Director.

Med. Insp. Paul Fitzsimons, to be a medical director, from the 19th of November, 1900, vice White, retired.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Second Lieutenants in Marine Corps.

John W. McClaskey, a non-commissioned officer, to be a second lieutenant, from the 5th of December, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

Fred A. Ramsay, a non-commissioned officer, to be a second lieutenant, from the 5th of December, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

Hillary A. Herbert, Jr., of Alabama, to be a second lieutenant, from the 5th of December, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Francis H. Harrington, to be a colonel, from the 15th of August, 1900, vice Col. Muse, retired.

Major Otway C. Berryman, to be a lieutenant colonel, from the 15th of August, 1900, vice Harrington, promoted.

Capt. Henry C. Haines, to be a major, from the 15th of August, 1900, vice Berryman, promoted.

To be Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

Rupert C. Dewey, of Minn.; Edward A. Greene, of Ga.; Edward M. Manwaring, of Wis.; William E. Smith, of Conn.; Thomas M. Clinton, of Md.; Hamilton D. South, of Penn.; Theodore Monell, of N. Y.; Edgar Hayes, of Ala.; James T. Buttrick, of R. I.; Raymond B. Sullivan, of Colo.; Giles Bishop, Jr., of Conn.; Frank Halford, of Ind.; James K. Tracy, of N. H.; Ellis B. Miller, of Iowa; Arthur J. O'Leary, of Mon.; Bertron W. Sibley, of Vt.; Frank F. Robards, of Tex.; Raymond W. Dike, of Mich.; Harold Colvocoresses, appointed at large; William Brackett, of Ill.; Chandler Campbell, of W. Va.; William L. Redles, of Penn.; Fred A. Udell, of Wash.; Austin C. Rogers, of Tex.; Provence McCormick, appointed from non-commissioned officer; Woodrow Pickering, of Ind.; Franklin S. Wiltsie, of N. Y.; Howard H. Kipp, of N. Y.; William D. A. Junkin, of D. C.; Henry H. Scott, of Cal.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. torpedo boat Craven which was in collision recently in Newport harbor with the Dahlgren, was hauled out at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 8, and upon examination was found to have sustained more serious damage than outward appearances would indicate.

In the future the U. S. S. Scindia is to be known as Ajax. The Scindia, it is said, acquired an unavoidable reputation by the amount of soot and cinders she emitted from her smokestack. The men on board the Scindia acquired a disrespect for her and altered her name to the "Cinders."

In view of the growing importance of both Honolulu and Guatamala it is quite probable that the Navy Department will increase the number of officers on duty at both these stations in the near future. Honolulu is rapidly assuming the position of a great port of call for much of the commerce of the Pacific, and the facilities of the small harbor are being taxed to their utmost capacity.

The record of 45 days to San Francisco from Philadelphia, formerly held by the steamship Alameda, has been cut down nearly seven days by the new steamer Sierra, built at Cramps, Philadelphia, for the Oceanic Steamship Company, which recently arrived at San Francisco after a voyage of thirty-nine days sixteen hours. During the entire trip the Sierra is said to have behaved splendidly. Her length is 425 feet, beam 50 feet and burden 6,000 tons. The service that will be inaugurated by the Sierra will shorten the sailing trip between San Francisco and other Pacific ports. From San Francisco to Honolulu the new schedule calls for 5½ days; to Samoa, 12½ days; to Auckland, 15½ days; to Sydney, 20 days.

Question is made as to the advisability of maintaining a Naval vessel at Guam for no other reason than that a Naval officer has been charged with the governorship of the island. The plight in which the loss of the Yosemite places Governor Schroeder may well cause the Department to think twice before sending out another vessel for a permanent stay at Guam, and it is believed that barracks will be eventually constructed for the shelter of the enlisted men attached to that far distant station.

The latest news from Port Royal dry dock, to the effect that its foundation has been so far undermined as to force a portion of the sides and floor of the dock considerably out of plumb, will go far in the determination of the Department to locate this dock in a safer place near Charleston, S. C. The mass of data now being gathered by the board will become of inestimable value to the Navy Department in its future investigations of this subject of paramount importance. The technical part of the report of the board will contain much information in regard to the effect of tides, silt, currents, foundations, prevailing winds and their effects, climatic conditions, in which will be included average weather for the year, and from this a deduction of the number of working days which can be anticipated per annum.

It is believed the Stockton will be at once commissioned for active duty as soon as she has been turned over to the Navy Department at Norfolk, which will be within the next few weeks. On a displacement of 200 tons she has been accepted as having met the requirements of the contract of twenty-six knots for two consecutive hours under control of the Board of Inspection and Survey. The Stockton will become of great value to the Navy Department in its future investigations of this subject of paramount importance. The technical part of the report of the board will contain much information in regard to the effect of tides, silt, currents, foundations, prevailing winds and their effects, climatic conditions, in which will be included average weather for the year, and from this a deduction of the number of working days which can be anticipated per annum.

The Board of Inspection and Survey, of which Rear Admiral Fred. Rodgers, U. S. N., is president, have orders to make a regular inspection and survey of the captured Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, now at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, for the purpose of arriving at a determination as to the necessary work for the complete rehabilitation of the ship for guardship purposes, and included in the report of the Board will be a careful statement of her present condition. The Reina Mercedes is registered as being of 3,000 tons displacement, having engines of 3,700 i. h. p., and it is believed her hull is in fair condition.

The U. S. S. Annapolis, now nearly ready for her long voyage to the China station, will be inspected at Hampton Roads in the course of the next week or two, and, at the same time, one or more of the smaller craft destined for the same station will be inspected by the Board. Capt. Karl Rohrer, of the Annapolis, will steam at the most economical speed until well through the difficult portions of the Red Sea, and, after the passage of that navigator's bugbear, will regulate the speed of his vessel by the exigencies of the weather.

The departure of the U. S. S. Frolic from Hampton Roads, en route for the Philippines, marks the initiation of an active Naval policy in those far away possessions of the Republic, and indicates in no feeble tones that the administration will uphold the flag in the Philippines with all the power vested in the executive. The Frolic will be followed by several of the smaller auxiliary craft now being fitted up for that duty, and eventually the Commander-in-Chief on that station will be completely supplied with small craft for the difficult duties of maintaining a strict watch over the extended coasts of the islands forming the group.

No orders have yet been sent out to the Oregon looking to that ship's coming home, but it is said at the Navy Department that she will be brought to the Mare Island Navy Yard within the next three months. Extensive repairs will be required by the Oregon, and it is not unlikely that the Union Iron Works may get the contract for the work.

Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U. S. N., chief of the Bureau of Equipment, returned to Washington Dec. 10 from the Pacific coast after a tour of some four weeks inspecting sites for coaling stations. He visited Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco and San Diego, which each offered facilities for coal depots. He decided on the site of the station at San Diego. No decision can be reached as to the station near San Francisco until a legal controversy over the possession of Mission Rock, in San Francisco Bay, has been settled.

The U. S. tug Wompatuck, in command of Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman, left the navy yard in Brooklyn, New York, Dec. 10, on her voyage to Manila. She will stop at Norfolk to join the Annapolis, Vicksburg and the Frolic, and the ocean steam tug Piscataqua.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Dec. 6, 1900.

The transport Meade, carrying over two hundred passengers, sailed Dec. 1 for Manila. Among the ladies on board were: Mrs. J. W. Bubb and daughter, Mrs. C. M. Stone and child, Mrs. Poore, nurse, and three children, Mrs. D. V. Barrows, three children and nurse, Mrs. S. N. Wolfe and two children, Mrs. J. H. Brown, Mrs. De May, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Henry C. Danes and niece, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Theodore B. Hacker, Mrs. U. G. Worroll, and Mrs. Rice and daughter. The Meade carried a large number of Christmas boxes for the soldiers.

The funeral services over the body of Col. E. H. Liscum were conducted in the post chapel on Dec. 5. The casket was embowered in floral wreaths and tributes from comrades and friends. The body bearers were six soldiers chosen from Battery C, 3d Art., in charge of Lieut. Wilson. The casket was taken to Oakland, whence it was shipped to Washington.

Fort Baker is not only going to have new buildings, but excellent golf links, which are now being repaired. On Thanksgiving eve a golf hop was given by the house committee of the Sansalito Golf Club, of which Lieut. and Mrs. Rogers F. Gardner, 3d Art., are members, at the San Francisco Yacht Club. Many of the Army officers and ladies from the harbor posts were present, and were delightfully entertained.

The home of Lieut. and Mrs. James S. Parker, 6th Cav., has been brightened by the advent of a son, who was born Nov. 30.

Col. Girard is preparing for a large Christmas tree for the soldiers of the general hospital.

During the stay of Mrs. Liscum at the Palace Hotel she was visited by many friends and acquaintances, who expressed to her their deepest regrets and heartfelt sympathy. Mrs. Franklin, wife of Lieut. Thomas Franklin, 23d Inf., left Nov. 30 for El Paso, Tex., where she will spend some time visiting relatives and friends.

Capt. James M. Arrasmith, 18th Inf., has taken quarters in the garrison and reported for duty with his regiment. The following officers registered at Army Headquarters during the past week: Lieut. Geo. M. Lee, 39th Inf.; A. A. Surg. J. A. Hull, A. A. Surg. Andy Hall, Capt. W. H. Bean, A. A. Surg. Charles H. Andrews, A. A. Surg. J. S. Hill, A. A. Surg. I. John Githuley, A. A. Surg. John Y. Bysme, A. A. Surg. Robert M. Enders, Capt. A. F. Curtis, Lieut. R. H. McMaster, Lieut. G. S. Turner, Capt. H. L. Pettus, Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, Lieut. Col. T. W. Jones, Lieut. E. G. Beeson, Lieut. G. M. Lee, Lieut. E. T. Balch, A. A. Surg. H. Finkelstein, A. A. Surg. T. A. E. Disney, Lieut. C. R. Berry.

Mrs. Lockett, wife of Col. James Lockett, left Nov. 22 en route to Manila. Among the naval officers and their families at Hotel del Coronado for the season are: Rear Admiral Kautz, Capt. P. H. Cooper, Lieut. M. C. Gorgas, Lieut. C. S. Williams, Surg. D. O. Lewis, Surg. Kindleberger, all of the U. S. S. Iowa; also Capt. W. W. Mead and Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Hughes of the U. S. S. Philadelphia. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Kautz were the guests of honor on Nov. 22 at a dinner party given by General Churchill.

Capt. Gilbert E. Overton, U. S. A., retired, is a guest at the Occidental. Capt. R. McA. Schofield, a son of Lieutenant General Schofield, U. S. A., retired, is at the Occidental with Mrs. Schofield and their three children. Captain Schofield is chief quartermaster on the transport Meade and sails for Manila Dec. 1.

A honeymoon in the silent fastnesses of Alaska during the season when that far northern land is clothed in the solemn white robes of winter will be the novel experience of a young couple united on the morning of Nov. 27. Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Treuholtz, U. S. A., are the two who are to make the journey. After the wedding the couple took passage for Seattle; after spending a few days in that place they will proceed to Fort Egbert.

Gen. Francis V. Greene arrived from New York Nov. 22 and will spend some time on the coast sight-seeing. He has taken apartments at the Palace.

Miss Ethel Black, of San Francisco, was the guest of honor at a Thanksgiving breakfast given by Mrs. McNair, of Angel Island, Nov. 29.

During the past week the following officers reported at Army Headquarters: Capt. J. A. Perry, 13th Inf.; Lieut. Col. J. R. Campbell, 30th Inf., and A. A. Surg. Neil C. Trew, who has just returned from an extended trip to Valdez, Alaska.

Mrs. Franklin, wife of Lieut. Thomas Franklin, leaves in the near future for El Paso, Tex.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Dec. 10, 1900.

Active preparations are being made to receive Company L, 1st Inf., on its return from Jefferson Barracks. Quarters are being prepared for it in the barracks located between Companies I and K. Co. L will be relieved at Jefferson Barracks by Troops F and H, 5th Cav., now en route from Porto Rico to New York. Company L is in command of Capt. H. L. Jackson.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Mrs. Lee and their daughter Ann arrived at Omaha last week from Chicago. General Merriam with his staff officers and others from Army Headquarters was at the train to receive them, and General Lee is now in command of this Department.

The enlisted men are preparing to give a masquerade ball in Union Hall on the night of Dec. 13.

Lieut. H. H. Tebbetts left Dec. 3 for Jefferson Barracks to conduct a detachment of recruits for the 2d Cavalry to Matanzas, Cuba. During the absence of Lieutenant Tebbetts Lieutenant Reams will act as Post Adjutant. Major O'Connell has gone to Washington on a month's leave. Captain Carrington, 1st Inf., is in command.

The many friends of Mrs. Katharine Thiebaud will regret to hear of her continued serious illness. She is with her sister, Mrs. Dickman. Col. and Mrs. C. E. Bennett announce the engagement of their daughter, Daisy, to Lieut. George Madden Grimes, 20th Inf. The marriage will take place in Manila on Miss Bennett's arrival there. Mrs. Kate Dodge, wife of the late Capt. Charles Dodge, and her little daughter, who have been visiting ex-Senator and Mrs. Caldwell in Leavenworth, left last week for a visit in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Fenn, of Leavenworth, announce the marriage of their daughter, Anna George Angell, to Capt. F. D. Webster, 20th Inf., on Dec. 4 at the home of Col. and Mrs. Wagner, in Manila.

FORT SAM HOUSTON

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dec. 8, 1900.

Fort Sam Houston is to have a complete and modern system of sewerage, at a cost of \$12,000, with about four miles of ten-inch pipe, and will connect with the city's system.

Col. John Simpson, Chief Quartermaster, with his

family, has returned to the post after an absence of fifteen days in the north and east.

All the officers here are interested in and watching the Army and Navy bill in Congress. Orders from Washington have delayed the movement of the recruits intended for service in Cuba until later in the month. Most of the recruits from this department are intended for the 10th U. S. Cav. Dr. Warren, who has been on leave, will accompany the transport as medical officer and return to his station as soon as this duty is performed.

It is common rumor here that Troop G, 10th U. S. Cav., commanded by Capt. Guy Carleton, now stationed at Fort Sam Houston, may shortly be ordered to Cuba. Capt. Carleton has made many friends here by his courteous manners, and they will be sorry to see him leave.

Major George Walker, 18th U. S. Inf., recently promoted from Captain, 6th Inf., arrived lately in San Antonio from the Philippines. Major Walker is registered at The Menger. Lieut. F. K. Ferguson, Bat. K, 1st U. S. Cav., now at Laredo, Texas, as a witness before the Federal Court, is expected to return next week.

The General Court-Martial, of which Capt. Guy Carleton is president, opened its sessions yesterday. The Post Lyceum now meets twice a week Tuesdays and Fridays at 11:30 A. M. Lieuts. Westervelt and Nichols, of Bat. K, have read their papers. Both were interesting and attentively listened to.

RETIREMENT IN THE ARMY.

An Army officer writes:

"I have read with interest your editorial in the Journal of Nov. 24 headed 'Justice to the Army,' and with reference thereto, would ask if section 11 of the Act of Congress which you cite is retroactive in its effect; that is, supposing an officer of the Navy had been retired previous to this Act with the rank of Commander, would he, under its provisions, be advanced to the grade of Captain on the retired list? If the Act in question does not benefit those officers who were retired prior to its approval, then it would appear to work great injustice to many officers who are in equity entitled to the same consideration as those who were retired after the act had become a law. With the hope of exciting some interest on the part of officers of the Army on the retired list who would be benefited by the passage of an act of Congress similar to the one which was approved March 3, 1898, I addressed a short communication to the Journal under date of February 23, 1900, calling attention to the matter. So far as I know, only one of the officers interested (Major Romey) took up the subject, although others may have acted upon his recommendation in endeavoring to interest their members of Congress in this act of justice."

The act referred to is not retroactive, a fact which has occasioned much heart-burning among the officers of the Navy who were retired before it passed.

Concerning this bill another correspondent says: "A great majority of officers who served during the Civil War were retired from active service prior to the date of hostilities with Spain, and all these officers to reward whom should be the object of the section and pending bill, if equity and justice are considered, are the very officers by the text excluded from the benefits thereof, and among them are very many of the prominent officers (now living) of the Civil War. Under the terms of these pending measures an officer who served a year, a month, or even a week in the Civil War, if he was so fortunate as to have served in the Spanish war, is entitled to promotion. In fact, the whole requirement virtually hinges on service in the war with Spain. It is the sine qua non. Officers who were in service during the entire period of the Civil War and even prior thereto, but who were so unfortunate as to be retired a year, a month, or even a week prior to a date named, are excluded, and even those who retired between this date and Aug. 11, 1898, by Sec. 36 of April, 1898. Some of these officers retired 'by operation of law' (the age limit) offered their services to the War Department for duty in any capacity desired at the beginning of the war with Spain, which were declined. In brief, the services of officers of the Civil War should stand alone and aside from the Spanish war."

"Sec. 36 should be amended by inserting in the first line after the word 'active' the words 'or retired,' and by striking out the last paragraph of the section, and inserting the proviso in the bill pending in the Senate, S. 2253, introduced Jan. 8, 1900, by Senator Carter."

"Be it enacted, etc.

"Sec. 36. That any officer of the Army now on the active or retired list below the grade of Brigadier General who served during the Civil War shall, when retired, be retired with the rank and pay of the next higher grade, except such officers as may be retired under Sec. 34 of this act. That any officer of the Army below the rank of Major General who served as an officer or enlisted man of the Volunteer or Regular forces at any time during the Civil War and who has, heretofore been or may hereafter be retired by reason of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty or on account of age, and whose name is now borne upon the official register of the Army, shall be placed upon the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of retirement: Provided, That this Act shall not apply to any officer who received an advance of one grade at the time of his retirement, nor to any officer who received an advance of one grade at the time or since the date of his retirement by virtue of the provisions of a special act of Congress."

"In my opinion, however, the lines 'at any time between the 14th day of April, 1861, and the 7th day of April, 1865,' should be stricken out, and the words 'during the Civil War' inserted instead. Objection might be raised by some to the grade named 'the rank of major general,' being of opinion the words 'brigadier general' should be substituted therefor."

THE DETAIL OF HEADS OF STAFF CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The Secretary of War's Army bill, which has many admirable features, contemplates the detail, instead of the appointment, as has heretofore always obtained, of the heads of the staff corps and departments. To carry that out would involve a distinct loss of efficiency. The importance of the office would be impaired and with it the influence of the official opinions expressed by its head. Its prestige would be materially diminished and the place would not possess the dignity that always attaches to one whose tenure is that of good behavior. Few men could resist the temptation that is said to beset even a President who is eligible for re-election;

namely, to administer the office with a view to re-appointment. This does not imply mal-administration, but so keen a recognition of the possible effects of official acts as may interfere with a single regard to the public interest untrammelled by personal consequences. Administration with a view to re-appointment conducted in the higher sense would always be commendable; conducted in the lower political sense would always be objectionable. And under the changing sway of party politics who can doubt that such politics, which should have no place in the administration functions of scientific corps or business departments would appear? It would raise a class of office-seekers who would feel that with sufficient "influence" they might secure the succession, and the temporary honor would, like a football, be struggled over game after game and sometimes, with the contestants themselves, soiled in the mire.

The tenure of every high office, certainly of every office not involving personal fealty to a particular administrative policy, should be irrevocable, except for cause. That is one of the bases of the character that belongs to most military officers. They can pursue the plain dictates of their duty without regard to personal considerations, and certainly free from the feeling that within a very short time they must give way to the temporary control of some other member of their organization. No consistent and permanent policy can be carried out where the heads of the departments are liable to such constant fluctuations in position and influences. What, for instance, would be the condition of the Federal Judiciary if the justices of the Supreme Court were assigned to that bench from the district or circuit judges for terms of four years, or if the latter reverted to the bar, unless re-appointed at such intervals? What would be the condition of the Army at large if the other brigadier generals were liable to be degraded to the plane of field officers at every quadrennium? And if such rotation is not proposed for them because it would be bad policy, why would it be good policy thus to treat the generals of the staff?

The apparent arguments in favor of the new proposition are two, which are contradictory. First, that the places are not important, that the officers are "only" administrators, that any one with a little experience can manage such machinery, and that it would be more in accord with our institutions at large to give nearly every body a slice, even if only a small slice, of the administrative cake. That they are important was shown in the tremendous consequences, whether good or ill, of the administration of the staff corps even in the insignificant Spanish War. Those who had knowledge of the Civil War need no argument, if they have memory. The men behind the guns are essential, but the men who support the firing line are also essential. Because they may not be crowned with the laurels of actual combat, they none the less, with the more conspicuous actors, deserve well of the Republic.

Second, the other argument is that these department chiefs are so important that an inefficient man should not be allowed to clog the administration machinery indefinitely through permanent or prolonged tenure. Of course, no tenure is indefinite. A wise law displaces the good with the not good at the age of sixty-four. The President may arbitrarily retire any officer at the age of sixty-two. An officer would rarely be found who would not conform to the wishes of the executive and apply for retirement after thirty years' service, a limit that would embrace nearly every possible head of a staff, if convinced that the President believed him unfit and seriously asked him to give way. In the case of misconduct, of course, a court-martial is available, and as a protection against inefficiency short of offense, it is always within the President's power to detach such a chief and to assign an acting chief to the duties of the Washington office, for which there were conspicuous precedents during the Rebellion.

Neither the argument for the unimportance nor that for the importance of the heads of the department carries weight.

The writer, who is on the verge of retirement, has no personal or other interest in the matter than the natural desire that a feature which, after long experience and mature consideration, he believes to be one of the best in the Army staff organization should not be abrogated. In his judgment there is no assuring experience nor any convincing argument to support the innovation, which in itself is a reason for not disturbing the existing situation.

1861.

HOW TO PROVIDE NAVY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I have read of late many articles and several reports or statements from the naval department on the subject of the shortage of officers to man our present fleets and the care of the many shore stations. Some of these articles make recommendations as to the manner of increasing the present number of officers, but so far no ideas have been advanced that would meet the requirements. The slight increase in the number of appointments to the Naval Academy lately put into effect is only a makeshift, and will add but few to the usual number graduated. The present capacity of the Naval Academy is not sufficient for a material increase in the number of cadets, and there seems to be a shortage of officers available for the duties of instructors, as the present laws prohibit the assignment to such duties of officers on the retired list. Retired officers of the Army are assigned to military schools and colleges as instructors, and as far as I am able to judge the custom has been of great benefit. Why cannot the government select some four or five colleges having the necessary water facilities and arrange with them to inaugurate a department to be devoted to the education of young men for a naval career, with the understanding that after graduation all such graduates would be appointed acting ensigns in the Navy, subject to one or more years of active service, at the end of which time they would be finally examined and regularly commissioned in the service? The government in making their arrangements with the colleges selected, could appropriate so much yearly for the support of the naval department and appoint their own corps of professors from those on the retired list, and thus placing each college on a par with the Naval Academy. In selecting the colleges the government could so distribute them that each section of the country could be represented; that is, three might be selected at different points on the Atlantic, one on the Gulf of Mexico and one on the Pacific.

In addition to the crying need for naval officers, there is another as important, and that is that we require educated and intelligent officers to command our merchant vessels which from force of circumstances must largely increase as the years go by. From these colleges then we would get such young men as the naval department could not use to command these merchant vessels and act as a reserve on which the government could call in case of necessity. Should such a system be

put in operation the cost would be much less per capita for the education of these young gentlemen than is now paid by the government at Annapolis, and the results should be no less successful. The government has now at its disposal many boats that could be spared for this necessary work, and one or more could be assigned to each of the colleges selected. I will not attempt to go into details, these can be figured out later, but I hope that the Committee on Naval Affairs in the next session of Congress will consider the ideas expressed above of sufficient importance to take them up, develop and carry them out.

JNO. C. FEBIGER, JR.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 11, 1900.

At a meeting of the Athletic Association of the Naval Academy Cadet Neil E. Nichols, of Michigan, was elected captain of the football team for next year in place of Orie W. Fowler, who will graduate in June. Cadet Nichols played right end.

Lieut. E. W. Eberle, U. S. N., and Mrs. Eberle entertained the Naval Cadets on Dec. 8 with a reception and hop in honor of the victory of the football team over the team of West Point. Mrs. Richard Wainwright and Mrs. Colahan received with Mrs. Eberle. The cadets who assisted the receiving party were Captain Fowler, Cadet Land, who scored the touchdown against West Point, and Cadets McBride, of the first class, and Pryor, of the second class. The hop took place on the U. S. S. Santee. There were many neat devices commemorating the athletic prowess of the cadets and the recent victory. About 200 persons were present.

With the advent of winter, all practical exercises at the Naval Academy are held indoors. The first, or graduating class, has for this month practical electricity, practical ordnance, for the first division; steam for the second and fourth divisions, and practical ordnance, practical electricity and turrets for the third. The second, or junior, class has steam, sword exercise and signals for the first and third divisions, signals and steam for the second, and sword exercise and steam for the fourth. The third class has steam, sword exercise and great guns for the first division, steam for the second and fourth divisions, and steam, great guns, sword exercise and target, small arms, for the fourth. Signals and target, small arms, firing exceptions. The signals exercise in the grounds of the Academy and a corps of cadets waving gaily colored flags against the green-sward as a background forms a very pleasing picture.

The Spanish gunboats Alvarado and Sandoval, captured in the late war, are in winter quarters, being at anchor in the mouth of College Creek with a skeleton crew aboard each. In view of the fact that College Creek is surrounded at its mouth by Government property in active use it has been suggested that the land on both sides of the creek be connected by filling it up. Four bridges now span the creek, which is about a half a mile in length.

Augustus Prosperi, apothecary, U. S. N., retired, died at his home here suddenly on Dec. 8 of hemorrhage of the arteries of the heart. The deceased, who was 57 years of age, entered the Navy when but a mere youth and served 40 years. His wife was a daughter of the late John T. Hyde. Mrs. Prosperi, three daughters and one son survive him. Mr. Prosperi had an insurance upon his life. His remains were buried with naval honors at the Naval Cemetery on Monday afternoon. The escort of sailors was in charge of Btsn. J. F. Brooks, and the marine guard in command of Lieutenant Foote. Lieut. C. S. Bookwalter, U. S. N., had command of the funeral cortège. Rev. Dr. Van Arsdale officiated.

A unique pageant took place at the Naval Academy and through the streets of Annapolis on Dec. 5 as a grand celebration in honor of the victory of the football team, and the recreation period which is given each Wednesday afternoon was utilized for the purpose. The cadets were given special permission to parade the streets of Annapolis, and this they did headed by the Naval Academy band. The cadets themselves were dressed in every outlandish costume and combinations of costumes that ingenuity could suggest. Besides the different uniforms worn regularly at the Academy, such articles as pajamas, bathing suits, jerseys and jumpers were employed in combination with other things to add to grotesqueness of apparel. A specially interesting group was a funeral party arrayed in black, before which was carried on a stretcher a stuffed West Point cadet. Then several Army mules graced the head of the procession, ridden by cadets fancifully costumed. Captain Fowler was carried on a chair of honor high above the heads of the crowd and was required to make a speech, but said he was too happy to speak. Coach Garrett Cochran followed. He said that the Navy team was the nerviest he had ever seen. Dr. Paul Dashell said it was the spirit of the American Navy that won the game. Hillebrand said that he felt it an honor to have contributed the slightest point towards winning the great victory. Mr. Christie told the team to look out for next year. All the members of the team that could be found also spoke.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1900.

A meeting of the Card Club, an officers' hop, a subscription card party, a meeting of the Reading Club, a football party and a cadet hop have been among the social events of interest following each other in quick succession during the past week. The meeting of the Card Club was held at the quarters of Mrs. George B. Davis on Tuesday afternoon. The officers' hop on Tuesday evening was the first of the series. It was held in Cullum Hall. The Misses Tyler, Taylor and Kate Ellis, guests of Mrs. Larned, Mrs. Tillman and Miss Davis, respectively, were among visitors present.

The card party held in Cullum Hall on Wednesday evening for the benefit of the "Widows" and "Orphans" Relief Association was a success both socially and financially. About fifty persons participated in the game of progressive euchre, the prize winners being Mrs. Sands and Lieut. Jamieson, who carried off the ladies' prize, a cut glass bonbonniere, and the gentleman's, a beer stein, respectively. The sum of seventy-five dollars was realized for the benefit of the charity.

The Reading Club met at Mrs. Barnum's on Thursday afternoon. The hostess read a very interesting paper on "Chinese Art."

Mrs. Edgerton entertained fifty-two cadet representatives of football on Saturday afternoon; members of the various teams and all cadets connected in any way with the game were present: Mesdames R. P. Davis, Coe, Chamberlain, McNeil, Rivers, Shipman and Misses

Davis, Banister, Braden, Ennis, Sibley, Campbell and Taylor assisted the hostess.

Among the guests at the cadet hop on Saturday evening were: The Misses Ennis, Sibley, Banister, Braden, McQuade, Newton, Taylor and the Misses Davis.

Mrs. Cradle, wife of Lieut. G. M. Cradle, 20th Inf., has returned from Manila and is visiting her family at the post. She will make several visits in the States before rejoining her husband next summer. Miss Tyler has been a guest of Mrs. Larned, Miss Taylor has been visiting Mrs. Tillman, Miss Kate Ellis has been a guest of Miss Annie Davis. Miss Campbell is visiting Mrs. Hero. Mr. Fred Grant is a guest at the hotel, where Mrs. Fred Hinrichs, father of Cadet Hinrichs, has also been among recently registered guests.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Dec. 10, 1900.

Act. Asst. Surg. Van Tyle, with his wife and child have arrived and taken a suite of rooms in the bachelor's quarters. Capt. G. C. Safferrans, after long waiting, has finally been assigned to Co. C, 2d Inf., and taken command. This made it necessary to give Lieutenant Ely command of Company B.

Major Bowman, the commanding officer of this post, is much disturbed over the escape of five prisoners from the guard-house. This is the second time prisoners have escaped within the last two months.

Miss Mamie Pickering has just recovered from a case of diphtheria and Master "Billy" Wakeman is just convalescing after a case also. Dr. Van Tyle makes the people of the post feel very safe by his successful treatment of both cases. Lieut. F. W. Rowell, Post C. S. O. Q. M., has received a twenty days' leave, and will spend the Christmas holidays with his mother, Mrs. C. F. Rowell of Washington.

The ladies of the garrison have formed a literary and card club with which they hope to pass away the long winter evenings, made cheerless by the absence of the husbands of the "Widows."

Mrs. Williams, wife of Lieutenant Williams, 2d U. S. Inf., and her sister, Miss McBride, have left for Manila. Lieutenant and Mrs. Ely are having the pleasure of a visit from their mother and father and also from Miss Brooks, the sister of Mrs. Ely. Miss Katharine Cochran gave a delightful luncheon to several young lady friends from town.

Lieut. Woodell A. Pickering, U. S. Marine Corps, has left here to report in Washington for orders.

Mrs. McCook, wife of Lieut. P. H. McCook, is visiting her father-in-law, the Rev. Mr. McCook of Philadelphia. Her mother, Mrs. Purinton, has gone on a visit to Metropolis, Ill. Mrs. Marquart and her sister, Miss Campbell, gave a eucne party for the entertainment of the young folks of the garrison. Mrs. Comegys is having the pleasure of a visit from her father, General Wilcox of Atlanta. Miss Katharine Stewart gave a luncheon and afternoon entertainment to several young ladies of her school fraternity. Mrs. Kerman, wife of Capt. F. J. Kerman, 2d U. S. Inf., is having a pleasant visit from her mother-in-law. Mrs. Webster, wife of Capt. E. R. Webster will sail for Manila with her daughter.

AN ANONYMOUS ARMY BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Before this communication reaches you a bill for the line of the Army will have been placed in the hands, probably, of every officer in the country, with a request to lend his influence to its passage. The reasons given for reorganization are excellent, but the method proposed is of doubtful expediency.

It first proposes "a full General commanding the Army." Is it not better to let that grade remain vacant in time of peace? This will leave the President free to make a better selection in time of war. That rank should only be given to proven ability or reserved as a reward of merit.

"Three Infantry Generals and nine Major Generals to command three corps and nine divisions." The Army is top-heavy now, particularly in the staff. To adopt the same vicious policy in the line will be going from bad to worse. Moreover, the hope of having corps and divisions in peace, with Generals and in glorious entourage of gilt edged staff officers, is an iridescent dream.

"One Lieutenant General and four Major Generals of artillery." General Miles is right in saying that there is no necessity of establishing another bureau in Washington or a separate artillery corps. He might have added that no better administrative unit has been devised than the regiment. The proposition to put unemployed Generals on some other General's staff would be for him an embarrassment of riches.

"One Lieutenant General and three Major Generals of cavalry." Their command is to be a movable part. When the cavalry can be assembled they are to have commands; at other times, to go into a limbo of uncertainty.

The eighth section provides that there shall be no more Brigadiers. This is a good suggestion, yet not for the opaque assumption that each regiment is now a brigade. As the lowest grade of general officers in other armies is that of Major General, it would be more convenient for us to have it so in ours.

The next proposition is for each regiment to have five extra Captains for the staff of the assumed Brigadier, the Colonel, and five extra Lieutenants so that he could have two personal aides. The unknown and optimistic author must have had a widely different experience from mine in my twelve years' command as a Colonel. If a Colonel can command his post in his own way he is fortunate. I do not know what would happen to him if he began to pose as a Brigadier, but this among others, that all of his extra staff would soon be drawn from their orbits by the central sun, the W. D.

"Sec. 11. All promotions by seniority." A general response from the aman corner.

"Sec. 12. The President to select the General from the five Lieutenant Generals." A gilded ideality.

Sec. 13. The President to be authorized to transfer any officer above the rank of lieutenant colonel to the elysian field of shades, where I now dwell, the retired list. If this authority should be given him and the power to transfer officers from one branch of the Service to another, as by the Miles bill, or to increase or decrease the Army from one limit to the other, as by the Root bill, he would have more power than the War Lord of Germany. We may have a President who might use this power unpleasantly. There is a tradition that President Polk wished to make Senator Benton a Major General so that he could put him in command of the Army in Mexico. There is another that President Johnson would have made Gen. Geo. H. Thomas a Lieutenant General if he had promised to sustain him against Congress.

The last proviso is that before promotion and before field service officers shall be examined by a board of

five medical officers and all Colonels once a year to test their fitness for duty. Now here is a paradox: The more conscientious doctors are, the worse members they make on retiring and examining boards. We should not tax their altruistic dispositions too far. Then why not give the Chaplains a chance? Physical fits are not the only ones.

If I have written "in lighter vein" it is not that I do not appreciate the motive of the proposer of this bill. The organization proposed would be a credit to the country. But it is not advisable just now to be too suggestive. There is a homely proverb about acting like a certain domestic animal and getting nothing.

CENTURION.

ADMISSION STANDARD AT WEST POINT.

Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., Nov. 15, 1900.
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It seems to me that Col. Richard H. Savage, in your issue of Nov. 13, on the subject of a different admission standard to West Point, fails to make good his point. If it is true, as he says, that "well-prepared candidates swarm everywhere," how does it happen that so large a percentage of those who present themselves at West Point fail to pass the entering examination, and of those who do pass it, more than one-half fail to graduate? From my experience, I cannot agree with Colonel Savage in his statement with regard to "well-prepared candidates." The average high-school boy ought to be able to pass, not only the examination now required at West Point, but even more advanced one, but he cannot do so. The education in the public schools is pre-eminently superficial, and the foundations of the "three R's" are most indifferently laid. That I am not alone in this view, I refer to an article by Dean Briggs of Harvard, in the "Atlantic Monthly" for October, entitled "Some Old-Fashioned Doubts About the New-Fashioned Education," also to newspaper reports of a recent meeting of school superintendents of New York State, in which it was brought out "that what was wanted was a more thorough knowledge of the elementary subjects, such as arithmetic, geography, spelling and grammar."

I do not believe that a higher entrance standard would result in giving more graduates to the Army, while it would shut out a very large number of worthy young men from those sections of the country where the educational advantages are not as great as those afforded in the large cities. Those who graduated, would, it is true, have a more extended education at the Military Academy; but the chief aim should be to graduate not simply better prepared men, but more of them, especially in view of the inevitable increased demands for officers in the future.

My own solution of this problem would be to have the Government take advantage of the really good military schools and colleges that exist in various parts of the country, by sending candidates to West Point to such schools for two years before going to the Military Academy and requiring them to pass a higher entrance examination. This could well be done after the special (and presumably thorough) instruction received by them during the proposed period of preparation.

It would seem that the Military Academy has reached its limit as to size, and it is more than probable that, with the enlarged Army that is sure to come, it will be unable to furnish more than enough officers for the Engineers, Artillery and Cavalry.

In this case, either recourse must be had to the existing military colleges for officers for the Infantry arm or another Military Academy must be established; the former course would be much the more economical, and, if the curriculum were established and supervised by the War Department, the results would undoubtedly be satisfactory.

ALLAN D. BROWN.

NOT COMPLAINING.

Manila, P. I., Oct. 5, 1900.
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your valuable paper dated Aug. 18, 1900, appeared a piece from a "Loyal Subject" of the 7th U. S. Art., stationed at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., clamoring for foreign service. He, in the course of his writing, states that men who are on such service are troubled with "cold sweats" and "cold feet" and longing for home. Now, Mr. Editor, I hope and pray that he may have a chance to see foreign service, not in China, as he wants it, but right here in the Philippines. Let him come out here and show what he is; let him march for six days on three days' rations over country where our own soldiers have been, and if he isn't in the hospital trying to get to Manila and then to the States, I miss my guess. He is just the kind of man we need out here to hitch onto an Army wagon to pull it out of mud where it is around his waist. He will find it a great deal different from lying on a nice cot in barracks doing about two hours' drill a day and going on guard once in two weeks. If he were out here he would be one of the first to say he was being overworked by sleeping in the rain and going on guard every three nights. He is just the man who would try running to the Surgeon with "chills." If he thinks the men here have "cold feet," as he calls it, please enlighten him a little and let him know what the soldiers (as we are proud to call ourselves) have done since Aug. 13, 1898. In what I say I am only expressing the opinion of many who will serve their country and flag without a murmur wherever it is carried. We are here alive yet; we are not kicking to go home; we are here to do our full duty, and by the help of the Almighty we are going to do it. I write of the many on foreign service who are not murmuring, and am

ONE OF THEM.

(Our correspondent did not rightly read a "Loyal Subject's" letter, else he would have seen that the term "cold feet" was applied only to those in foreign service who beg to be sent home. It is difficult to censure a soldier who is eager to go where work in the most dangerous.—Ed.)

A handsome souvenir of West Point has been designed by the old established and well-known house of Bent & Bush, of Boston, Mass. It is in the form of a pin bearing the arms of the Military Academy. The helmet and sword are modeled in high relief and the Academy colors, gray and black, are used. The souvenir can also be had as a watch charm. It is made in one quality only, 18 karat gold, and is sent by mail, postpaid, for \$4.00.

The following is a summary of enlistments for the line of the Army for the month of October, 1900: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 1,004; enlistments in cities, 1,378; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 226; total, 1,604.

THE WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL.

Wednesday, Dec. 12, was a holiday in Washington, in accordance with the passage of a bill by Congress for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the permanent seat of government in the District of Columbia. The hall of the House of Representatives was, for perhaps the first time in its history, decorated with national colors and flags of all sorts. The officials in charge of the work turned it over to sailors from the Dolphin and Sylph, lying at the Navy Yard. It so happened that a Union Jack was hung in front of the diplomatic gallery. Several members called attention to it, and an order was issued to lower the flag, as there was not time to remove it, and this was done.

Congressman Sulzer, of New York City, had a grievance in regard to the decorations, according to a daily paper. When he reached the Capitol he found the following note on his desk, signed by five members of the Sylph and Dolphin crews: "We, the bluejackets of the U. S. N., who decorated the House of Representatives, take pleasure in wrapping the Boer flag around your desk. Hoping you will continue to champion the cause of liberty and freedom for them and any other oppressed peoples in the world." Mr. Sulzer, greatly pleased at this recognition, looked about the desk for the flag, but in vain. It had vanished, and he threatened to demand an investigation by the House.

The Government suspended operations to devote itself to the appropriate recognition of the anniversary. The President and the Cabinet, the Senators and the Representatives, the Governors of many States and the citizens combined to form an impressive gathering. At the White House there was a reception of the Governors and their staffs and other distinguished guests by the President. One of the features of the reception was the exhibition of the drawings of the enlarged White House, which were posted on the wall, and a large placard at the top announced that they were made in the office of the Chief of Engineers of the Army.

After lunch the President drove to the Capitol, Gen. Nelson A. Miles acting as marshal of the accompanying pageant. He was accompanied by a large staff, consisting of a number of general officers of the Army and staff officers on duty in Washington. The military escort was led by a brigade of Regular troops under command of Col. Francis L. Guenther, 4th Art. The brigade was made up as follows: A regiment of United States artillery, Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick, 2d Art., commanding; 1st Battalion 4th Art., Major E. Van A. Andrus, commanding; 2d Battalion 4th Art., Major Henry W. Hubble, commanding; 3d Battalion, consisting of parts of the 2d, 7th and 6th Art. regiments, Capt. John P. Wisser, 7th Art., commanding; a battalion of marines and a company of seamen under Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, U. S. M. C.; Light Battery F, 2d Art., Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst commanding, and the 5th Cav., under Col. William A. Rafferty.

President McKinley with his Cabinet came immediately after the cavalry. He was heartily cheered all along the route, as was Governor Roosevelt. Gov. Tyler, of Virginia, was accompanied by a militia cavalry company. Gov. Gregory, of Rhode Island, was attended by his staff in automobiles. A detachment of Maryland troops escorted Gov. Smith, of that State. A brigade of the National Guard of the District of Columbia under Brig. Gen. George H. Harries and the High School Cadet regiment preceded the Governors of States and territories, their staffs and military escorts. Specially invited guests and the Centennial Committee in carriages, veteran organizations, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veterans' Union, Spanish War Veterans and cadet organizations made up the rest of the parade.

As the parade was passing the President's reviewing stand on the east front of the Capitol, the horse ridden by Lieutenant General Miles, the Grand Marshal of the parade, reared and threw the General to the ground. The General was severely shaken up and covered with dust from the roadway, but not seriously hurt. Assisted by the members of his staff, he remounted and resumed the head of the procession.

At the Capitol the exercises took place in the House chamber, the Senate visiting it in a body. The Supreme Court, Governors of States and the Diplomatic Corps were in attendance. Admiral Dewey was also present. All arose on the entrance of the President and Cabinet. Addresses were made by Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, and Payne, of New York, and Senators McComas, of Maryland, Daniel, of Virginia, and Hoar, of Massachusetts. The day's ceremonies were concluded with a reception in the evening at the Corcoran Art Gallery.

SOME SEA YARNS.

A writer in the "United Service Magazine" spins these yarns:

"A notorious Chinese pirate having been caught and condemned, it remained to execute him. By the exigencies of the service this duty devolved on a midshipman, who with a boat's crew and his prisoner repaired to a likely spot. A tree with a convenient branch was chosen, when it occurred to the Mid to do the thing in proper style. John Chinaman should have a drop; so a drop was duly extemporized. With a bowline under his arms he was hoisted up to the branch, the halter was adjusted so as to allow the necessary scope, and then John's pigtail was hitched to the branch. The bowline was cast off, leaving the man hanging by his pigtail, with the halter in reserve, while one of the boat's crew sat astride the branch to arrange the last details. Then 'All ready aloft there?' 'Aye, aye, sir!' 'Then lower away.' One chop from a hatchet, and the pirate had not long to mourn the loss of his pigtail."

A somewhat similar story tells of a more modern Chinese robber, who got into trouble with our naval executive for perverting the morals of the squadron with bad liquor and a gambling den. After due warning his pigtail was cut off. A local magnate protested against the severity of the punishment. He admitted that the man had received warning, but insisted that to cut off his pigtail for a second offense was not making the punishment fit the crime. "Now if they had cut off say an ear or so, and left the pigtail for the third time he went astray . . .

One of the old-style British sea captains who was fond of conducting divine service in the absence of the chaplain on one occasion, in a discourse on the all-seeing deity, introduced the startling passage: "Some blackguard has cut the ratlines of the fore shrouds. I don't know who it is. I wish I did. I'd give him three dozen as sure as I stand here. But" (with an impressive gesture) "there's One above that knows, and he'll square accounts with that scoundrel some day."

The story goes that the last British naval commis-

sion that inquired into the dietary of the lower deck had great difficulty in finding suitable witnesses. But, at last, their patience was rewarded by the appearance before them of a warrant officer of the old school. Here, thought the commission, was the very man they wanted; a man of superior intelligence, having also a thorough practical knowledge of the question. They began by asking whether he was satisfied with the scale of diet. Well, no; he couldn't say that he was. Then what fault did he find with it? Well, it wasn't exactly that either. He didn't know that he had any particular fault to find with it. Come, now, said the commission, surely he must be conscious of some shortcoming. Did he think that the men got food enough? Why yes, said he, there's plenty of it—such as it is. Oh, now at last, thought his examiners, we're coming to what we want! Such as it is? Then the witness was of opinion that it was not the quantity, but the quality, of the food which was to blame? Well no, answered he, I wouldn't go so far as to say that. It's good enough—what there is of it.

A growl of a different kind comes from the marines. In brigs in the old navy the custom was for the jollies to take the mainyard. And in one particular brig they found the work heavy and irksome, so that, learning from the lawyer of the watch below that they were not legally bound to go aloft, they determined to raise a protest. The protest was made in due form, and was received most encouragingly. It was quite true, said the captain, that they were not bound to go aloft, and he would see that they were not ordered aloft again against their will. But the hour of their triumph was short. When next it became necessary to furl the mainsail the marines were summoned to this duty. They were not to go aloft; they could lower the yard a-port last, i. e., on to the gunwale, furl the sail and hoist the yard again. It is reported that after a very few days of this new pastime of lowering and hoisting the heavy yard whenever the sail had to be set, reefed, or furled, the marines decided that they would gladly return to their old illegal practices.

LEGISLATION FOR THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy has recently written to the two Committees of Congress on Naval Affairs a letter urging that action be taken on the bill providing medals for officers and men of the Navy who may have distinguished themselves in battle. It will be remembered that a bill to this effect was introduced in Congress during last session, but no final action has ever been taken. The Secretary says in his letter on the subject: "Under date of Jan. 6, 1900, a letter was addressed to you inviting attention to the provisions of a bill, originally drawn by the Department, and, through the Committee, introduced in the Senate, providing rewards for officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps for exceptional and meritorious service in the line of duty. This bill was, in substance, reintroduced in the House of Representatives May 31, 1900, as H. R. 12042, entitled, 'A bill to provide rewards for officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps.'

"The enactment of the measure above referred to, or some other equally effective, is of such importance to the naval service that I take this early opportunity of asking the co-operation of the Committee in the matter, with a view to securing the passage at the present session of Congress, if practicable, of satisfactory legislation regulating the subject of rewards in the Navy.

"I enclose for the convenience of the Committee a clipping from my annual report for this year giving more in detail than it is necessary to do in this letter my views upon the system provided for in the bill above-mentioned, of bestowing medals of small intrinsic value as rewards for exceptional service on the part of officers and men of the Navy, medals of the first class only to be accompanied by an annual increase of pay varying from five to fifteen per cent.

"Should the precise provisions of H. R. 12042 meet the approval of the Committee this Department has no amendment to suggest except that the words 'or relative rank,' wherever they occur, be omitted, relative rank in the Navy having been abolished."

Other interesting letters have been written by the Secretary of the Navy to the two Committees on Naval Affairs of Congress. It is urged by Mr. Long that a bill be passed this session giving the right to naval courts to call for testimony from civilian witnesses. He points out in his communication on the subject how often the guilty are not punished because a civilian refuses to testify before the court martial conducting the trial. Secretary Long has also requested that Congress provide for an assistant in the office of the Secretary of the Navy who shall be an Inspector of Accounts with the rank of Lieutenant Commander. A bill providing for this assistant was introduced during the last session but was never acted upon by Congress. It is deemed advisable by the Navy Department that the following bill, which has been sent to the two Committees on Naval Affairs, be passed by the present Congress: "That in cases where orders are given to officers of the Navy for travel to be performed repeatedly between two or more places in such vicinity as in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy is appropriate, he may direct that actual and necessary expenses only be allowed." A like provision for officers of the Marine Corps has also been requested by the Navy Department. Other reports of other legislation desired by the Navy Department will be found under our report of proceedings by Congress.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has this week been working on the proposed bill for the Military Academy Appropriations. Colonel Mills, the Superintendent of the Academy, appeared before the Committee and stated the wants of the Academy. His hearings were detailed and he urged many changes in the present rules governing admission, etc., to West Point.

THE HARBOR OF GUAM.

Lieut. Arthur B. Hoff, commander of the torpedo boat Foote, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is familiar with the harbor of Guam. He was on the collier Brutus, which was wrecked in the harbor a year ago. In a New York "Tribune" interview he said: "The whole harbor is seven miles or so long by six miles wide. It is inclosed by an island and a reef, and the entrance is less than half a mile in width, with a channel not much wider than a ship. The outer reef is exposed at extreme low water, and at high water even a small sailboat cannot cross. Inside there is a barren reef off the shore that is a honeycomb of coral. The anchorage lies in the centre of the reef, three miles off shore. The bottom of the anchorage consists of white sand, which does not hold. In case of a storm the only hope of a vessel is to leave this unsafe anchorage and pass

by the reefs, through tortuous channels, to the open sea. That is a thing which requires navigation of the greatest accuracy, and is practically impossible when such navigation is impossible. In typhoons the darkness is so thick that a man cannot see ten feet in front of himself, and a ship's crew is helpless. It is remarkable that the Yosemite should have succeeded in getting to sea. The Somaya cliffs, to which she was blown, lie at the entrance of the harbor, to the south of the deep channel. After being blown there a change of the wind could have blown her through the channel past the reef to the open sea. That is the only way I can account for her getting through the channel, which is full of coral snags and sand bars."

Lieutenant Hoff says of Lieutenant Bierer, who commanded the Yosemite in the typhoon, that he is a splendid navigator.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

Thanksgiving day was elaborately observed by the troops at Matanzas, Cuba. There were soldiers' athletic events, among which the most interesting were the mounted melee between cavalry troops packing mule contest, rapid saddling, rescue race and tug of war. In the melee the teams were made up as follows from the 2d Cavalry troops: A, B, C; D, E, F; G, H, I; K, L, M. In the 150-yard dash, A Troop won; C second; D third. The three-legged race was taken by A also, G second; C third. The packing mule race, which was a decided novelty, as few had seen a mule packed, was won by D, M and C. In the rescue race the winners were B, G and K. M was expected to win the saddling race, but its entry, who had been champion before, was out of form and K carried off the money, C and G being second and third. A, G and C was the finishing order in the obstacle race. Troop C having won the most money, was awarded the trophy banner and barrel of beer. The Hamilton Barracks team won the baseball match over the Santa Christina Barracks nine by a score of 10 to 0. Capt. C. B. Hoppin, Q. M., was thanked for having an ambulance ready for emergencies. These officers figured among the officials: Reception Committee—Colonel Noyes, Captain Schofield, Lieutenant Winn; Committee of Arrangements—Captain Hopkin, Lieuts. Tompkins, Willard; Judges—Lieuts. Lockridge, Clark, Cushman; Committee on Athletics—Capt. Lewis, Stevens, Lieuts. Trout, Harrison, Glasgow, Tompkins, Holcomb.

The chief scorer was Lieut. Paine, the assistant scorer Sergt. Major O'Keefe, the clerk of the course Lieutenant Munna, the starter Lieut. C. C. Smith, the assistant starter Lieutenant Harvey, the marshal Captain Foitz, the assistant marshal Lieut. Thomas, and the distributor of prizes Lieutenant Orton.

A subject now giving rise to much talk in Cuba is the ownership of the Isle of Pines, which lies off the southern coast, on a line drawn north and south through Havana. Some insist that it belongs to the United States, while the Cubans say it does not, but is an integral part of the main island.

The San Juan "News" recently said: "The headquarters of the Porto Rico Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan (Major 15th Inf.), commanding, will be removed to this city. The entire battalion will probably march overland from Ponce. The mounted battalion will remain at Henry Barracks, Cayey."

By the union of the separate organizations of provincial rural guards under one head they will be known as rural guards of the island of Cuba and will be subject to the orders of the central government. It is intended that this body shall preserve the future peace of the island. From now on the guards can be sent to any part of the island to meet any emergency.

General Wood issued an order on Dec. 10 depriving the Bar Association of its official standing because it elected to positions of honor four judges who had been dismissed from office.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

When a detachment of the 47th Vol. Inf., from the Island of Catanduanes, off the southern coast of Luzon, came to anchor recently near Pandan, they were fired upon by sixty riflemen, and, after a short fight, they cut the anchor chain and sailed for Catanduanes with two killed and two wounded.

Capt. Richard T. Ellis, 33d Vol. Inf., captured in the mountains near Barbara a large quantity of Krag, Mauser and Remington ammunition, together with a signal outfit, a printing press and other equipment. All this was destroyed. Thirty rifles and several hundred cartridges were secured at Victoria.

A detachment of the 4th Inf. captured Major Garion and three officers of lower rank in the town of Pasay, adjoining Manila. Another detachment destroyed General Uzua's camp.

The transports Sumner, Garonne and Lenox sailed on Dec. 2 for Mindanao with the 28th Vol. Inf. General Hare reports that navigation on the east coast of the island of Samar is most difficult. He is sending out many columns from the chief towns of the island against the insurgents, but is finding no substantial opposition. The natives continue, on the approach of the American troops, to burn their villages and flee to the mountains.

Press cable advices from Manila say that the transport Arab, which has been carrying supplies to the south, recently had a narrow escape from being burned at sea. Twelve tons of her cargo of forage and rations had to be jettisoned before the fire was extinguished.

General MacArthur has confirmed the sentence of hanging passed upon four natives recently convicted of murder in Lingayen. The condemned men were members of the "Guardia de Honor," a band of assassins whose victims were kidnapped and put to death with the bolo.

When F Company, 3d Inf., visited San Isidro, Luzon, on Sept. 30 to find the murderers of their provost corporal they discovered a rifle hidden in the church tower, which was fitted up with rifle racks as if the enemy intended to use it or had already used it for military purposes. From this it would appear that the natives consider turning a church into an arsenal a proper use of the sacred edifice.

It is understood to be the intention of General Heywood, Commandant of the Marine Corps, to recommend that all officers who have been on duty in the Philippines for two years or over, and who so desire, be brought to the United States within the next few months, their places to be filled by others whose service has been mostly ashore since receiving their commissions.

RECENT DEATHS.

M. Desdouits, who recently died at Versailles, was the chief engineer of the State railways of France. He had been an engineer in the French Navy in which he served 15 years, taking a conspicuous part in the development of the torpedo fleet. His activity in invention resulted in his name being given to a torpedo spar system which has been long abandoned but which had its hour of glory in 1885 in Chinese waters. A boat from Admiral Courbet's fleet which had just sunk a Chinese frigate was able to save itself from going down with its victim only by the ingenious working of the releasing gear of this spar.

Ham C. Symonds, who died at Los Gatos, Cal., Nov. 30, after a lingering illness, aged 70, was born in Massachusetts, was graduated from West Point in 1853 and promoted to the artillery. In 1861 he was appointed Captain and Commissary of Subsistence and rendered efficient service during the Civil War, receiving the brevets of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel. Previous to the war he was on duty for some years at West Point and was well known to the older officers of the Army. He resigned Nov. 17, 1865, was a merchant for a few years in New Orleans and then went to Sing Sing, N. Y., as principal of a school. He was the author of several books for the use of schools.

Joseph McClurg, who died Dec. 2 at Lebanon, Mo., was a former Congressman and Governor of Missouri, and served during a portion of the Civil War as Colonel of the 8th Missouri Cavalry.

James D. Brady, who was Lieutenant Colonel of the 63d New York Vols. during the Civil War, died at Petersburg, Va., Nov. 30. He was prominent in public affairs.

Miss Eugenia Washington, who died in Washington, Nov. 30, was a great granddaughter of George Washington and daughter of William Temple Washington, grandson of Col. Samuel Washington, brother of President Washington. She was a descendant also of Count de Flechie, who was a relative of Lafayette and a captain in the Continental Army. She was one of the founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was for many years Register General of the Society, and was one of its honorary Vice-Presidents General.

Gen. Benjamin F. Scribner, who died after a short illness at his home in New Albany, Ind., was born in September, 1825, in New Albany. He served in the Mexican war and at the outbreak of the Civil War again took the field, as colonel of the 38th Indiana Volunteers. Shortly after the battle of Perryville he was made a brigade commander and fought in every battle of the Army of the Cumberland, from Stone river to Atlanta. He commanded the rear guard when General Thomas fell back on Rossville, and during this engagement one-third of his command was killed or wounded. He was wounded in the breast, yet with his command he covered the retreat of the Army of the Cumberland. His brevet as brigadier general of Volunteers for meritorious and distinguished service dated from Aug. 8, 1864. Resigning toward the close of the war, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at New Albany by President Lincoln, and in 1877-78 was the Government's agent in control of St. George seal island, Behring sea. After the Mexican War General Scribner published a journal of his experiences, and at the close of the Civil War wrote, "How Soldiers Were Made," an interesting and widely read story of the conflict.

Col. Robert C. Wood, who died on Dec. 4 in New Orleans, was born at Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minn. His father was Surg. Gen. R. C. Wood, U. S. A. He was a cadet at West Point when the Civil War came and left the Academy to enter the Confederate service. He was appointed A. A. G. and chief of staff under Gen. Braxton Bragg. Entering active service, he was appointed lieutenant colonel and was with General Morgan in several of his raids. He was captured, but exchanged, and served as colonel of cavalry with distinction for the remainder of the war. He removed to South America and as engineer carried through a number of contracts with the Government of Columbia. He was subsequently president of the Gatling Gun Company of Buffalo, N. Y.

Robert C. Wood, who died at New Orleans Dec. 4, was a son of the late Gen. R. C. Wood, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A., who died in 1869. The deceased was a cadet at West Point from 1850 to 1853, but left before graduation; was appointed Second Lieutenant, 2d Cav., in 1855; resigned in 1858 and settled in New Orleans.

A cablegram of Dec. 9 announces the death in Manila of Elizabeth C. Wygant, wife of Lieut. Henry S. Wygant, 3d U. S. Inf., and daughter of Capt. Arthur Williams, of same regiment.

Mr. Horace John Hayden, 2d Vice-President of the New York Central Railroad, who was killed Dec. 7 by falling from a third story window of his residence, 337 West 76th street, New York, was appointed Second Lieutenant, 3d Art., in August, 1861. Served with efficiency and credit during the Civil War and resigned in 1868 to engage in civil pursuits. He was breveted Captain and Major for gallantry at Gaines' Mill, Va., and during the war generally.

Mrs. Mary L. McLean, who died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 9, was the widow of the well-known Washington McLean and mother of the wives of Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Ludlow, U. S. N. The deceased lady was wealthy, had many fine traits of character, and she devoted much of her time and means to works of charity.

Capt. Henry Sweeney, U. S. A., retired, who died Dec. 10 at San Diego, Cal., was an old-time friend of the Journal, and we have often been indebted to him for interesting information from the Pacific coast. Recently we noted that on Nov. 26 last he reached his 70th birthday. We little expected to have so soon to chronicle his death. The deceased served from 1854 to Oct. 8, 1863, as an enlisted man, first in the Dragoons, and then as hospital steward. On Oct. 15, 1863, he was appointed Captain of the 60th U. S. C. Inf., and received the brevet of Major of Volunteers for his services. He was mustered out in August, 1867, having been June 18 previous appointed Second Lieutenant, 15th U. S. Inf.; was assigned to the 4th Cav., attained a Captaincy in 1879, and was retired in 1886 for disability incurred in the line of duty.

The remains of Col. E. H. Liscum, 9th Inf., were interred with full honors in the presence of President McKinley and many distinguished personages at the Arlington National Cemetery on Dec. 11. The escort consisted of cavalry and artillery and, what is somewhat unusual but in this case appropriate, a battalion of marines. The honorary pall-bearers were Gens. A. W. Greely, J. C. Breckinridge, G. N. Lieber and A. E. Bates, Capt. Thomas Perry, U. S. N., and Lieut. Col. C. R. Edwards, U. S. V.

Many now in and out of the Army will deeply regret to learn of the death, at Washington, D. C., Dec. 13,

of pneumonia, of Mrs. Ricketts, widow of the gallant Gen. James B. Ricketts, U. S. A. For many years she had been prominent in charitable works.

Medical Inspector William H. Jones, U. S. N., retired, died Dec. 13 at his home in Bethlehem, Pa., of diabetes. He had an excellent record of long and faithful service.

Deep sympathy will be felt for Lieut. John P. Ryan, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ryan over the loss of their little son, George Torney, aged 15 months, who died at Omaha, Neb., on Dec. 3.

In the death of Com. Sergt. Albert Kehrl, U. S. A., which occurred at Fort Mott, N. J., on Dec. 7, the Army loses one of its most valuable non-commissioned officers. His military career, covering a period of nearly 28 years, was one of which any soldier can be proud. He first enlisted in 1867 in Company K, 8th Inf., and was discharged in 1870, a Sergeant. Again enlisted in 1876 in Battery G, 3d Art., where he served until appointed Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant. On July 12, 1887, he received appointment as Commissary Sergeant, which position he held until the day of his death. Always prompt and attentive to his duties, he was well liked and respected by all the officers under whom he served. His death was due to heart disease. Sergeant Kehrl leaves a widow, who was with him during his short illness at Fort Mott. Mrs. Kehrl will reside in Germany, her former home.

THE FRENCH AT THIEN-TSIN.

A writer in "Town Topics" speaking of the allied armies in China says:

There never is a place for the French. No one wants them. They invariably stand alone. They have the contempt of every other nation. It has been so since their flunk when Tien-Tsin was captured and Colonel Liscum was killed. Their commander was a brave, fine officer; he dashed into the open to support the Americans and commanded his men to follow; not a man followed. He received a wound in the leg; went back to rally the laggards; started forward again, and was killed; his men disappeared. Thus the Americans were left alone in the marsh and water to receive the storm of bullets. Looking over the ground now, it is a wonder that a man of Colonel Liscum's command is left to tell the tale. The convict French soldiers, in their constant fear, are always firing at somebody. If they can fire first, they pluck up courage and blaze away. When they ought to return fire, they run. When they make mistakes and kill some of the allies they gush with explanations and apologies, and, for the sake of international harmony, explanations and apologies are accepted. As soldiers they are a miserable failure and a disgrace to France. The other day six of them, fully armed, took a thrashing from a driver of one of our mule teams."

The above statement needs important modification, as it does not agree with the official records. General Dorward, that fine British soldier, under whose orders Colonel Liscum acted, took upon himself the blame for placing the 9th Infantry where it suffered so heavily. Nothing in Dorward's manly shouldering of the fault reflected upon the French. If one will read the report of Lieutenant Colonel Coolidge, of the 9th, as published in our columns, he will find there nothing detracting from the reputation of the French. Wholesale condemnation of soldier of a nation in whose history appear such victories as Marengo and Austerlitz, is valueless, because ridiculous, and one may be sure it does not emanate from a military critic.

A FINE TRIBUTE TO GENERAL OTIS.

No stronger personal tribute to Gen. E. S. Otis's salutary methods in the Philippines has been brought from Manila than that given by Col. Robert L. Meade of the Marine Corps on his arrival in New York fresh from the strife in the Orient.

"I want to tell you," said Colonel Meade to a "Sun" reporter, "that Major General Otis did more toward the pacification of the Filipinos than ten regiments. He did it not by force but by suavity, geniality and amiable personality. A gentleman is recognized where there are gentlemen, and there are—(Colonel Meade laid just the slightest emphasis on the 'are')—there are gentlemen in the Philippines. To be sure such a course means personal contact. Natives from various parts kept coming into Manila. General Otis's influence penetrated throughout the islands. It is not by force that pacification is coming. It is by the suaviter in modo, not by the fortiter in re. I was glad to see that General MacArthur followed out in this respect. General Otis's policy in his conciliatory attitude toward the Filipinos."

THE ISLAND OF GUAM.

Manila advices of Dec. 11 announce the arrival at Cavite of the hospital ship Solace from San Francisco, via Guam. Her officers report the condition of affairs at Guam as considerably improved since the recent storm. Dwellings are being restored, and the people are resuming their occupations, but the crops are practically all destroyed, though there is no immediate want. The Solace left supplies there, and the Arthusa has taken a considerable quantity to Guam from Cavite. The reports as to the number of deaths are about unchanged. The wife of Commander Seaton Schroeder (the new Governor of Guam), as well as the wives of other officers, who went to the island on the Solace, remained at Guam.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett is in receipt of a letter from the Governor of Guam bearing date of October 21, 1900. The Governor reports that the affairs of the island continue to prosper. The very friendly attitude of citizens of all classes in the social ceremonies attending the opening of the naval ice plant was most gratifying; while not an affair of great importance, it was an occasion on which many little spontaneous acts indicated a feeling of respect and friendship for the flag and for those supporting it on the island. Evidence of this good feeling appears with increasing frequency. The financial condition is improving, the receipts during the quarter ending on Sept. 30 materially exceeding the expenditures for the same period; and this despite the fact that there had to be a substantial increase in all salaries (because of the increased expense of living), and an increase in the number of civil officials in order to carry on an efficient administration. It is believed that those in office are

becoming imbued with an increased sense of responsibility. The naval station ice plant was started in operation on Oct. 1, and a regular issue of ice has been inaugurated to the various messes of officers and men, to the hospital and to any civilians for whom the medical officer may prescribe it. The ability to keep meat a few days after killing is more than a luxury and the consequent improvement in the food cannot fail to have a good effect on the health and vigor of the command.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the life members of the National Rifle Association was held at the office of Gen. George W. Wingate, 20 Nassau street, New York, on Monday, Dec. 10. About sixty members were represented either in person or by proxy. The object of the meeting was to approve the action of the Board of Directors, which met the previous week and adopted the by-laws which had been drawn up by the organization committee of the convention of riflemen held at Sea Girt, N. J., last summer, to form a national association. The meeting approved the action of the directors and then adjourned. A call was at once sent out for another meeting of the Board of Directors for Dec. 17, at which meeting they propose to elect the Board of Directors of the new association and then to resign. This will be the last official act of the old National Rifle Association. The executive committee will meet at the Union League Club, New York, on Dec. 22, at which meeting the question of holding a great international meeting in this country next summer will be discussed and definitely decided. The centennial trophy, which was competed for in 1876, is once again in the possession of the N. R. A., and it is proposed to offer this for a prize for foreign teams to contend for along with other more modern and valuable prizes. Whether this meeting shall be held in connection with the Pan-American Exposition or independently will also be decided. The N. R. A. proposes to be aggressively active from now on. If it succeeds in breaking down the barriers of sectional jealousy and uniting the riflemen of the different States into a harmonious body all working for the good of the sport, it will accomplish an object of vast benefit to the country and the military strength thereof.

Parson Helton, an old-time Baptist preacher, of Tennessee, had eighteen sons, sixteen of whom were in the Union Army and two in the Confederate. When the old minister had reached his eighty-eighth year some one who did not know about his sons' views asked him where his sympathies lay during the war. "My sympathies were with the Union by fourteen majority," said the old man.—New York "Tribune."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. H. F.—If you consult the volumes of the Army and Navy Journal for several years past, you will find many articles in favor of the Army canteen.

C. C.—As to appointment of Additional Paymasters in the Army, the Army bill now under consideration in Congress has legislation. Wait until the bill passes in some shape and you will see from the Army and Navy Journal what it provides.

C. S.—The senior veterinarian of a cavalry regiment has by law the pay and allowances of a 2d Lieutenant and is entitled to mileage when traveling without troops.

J. E. M.—Your questions are not understood. If you have been transferred to the Porto Rican regiment you will be discharged in the usual way with authorized allowances.

C.—There will be no more retirements for age in 1900. A list of those in 1861 will be given later.

HONORS.—A Rear Admiral of the U. S. Navy is received by the guard parading, a salute of 13 guns and six side boys at the gangway.

NAVY.—The Maria Teresa was lost at sea in a storm Nov. 1, 1888, while en route to the United States after being raised in Cuba, and was in command of a volunteer officer of the Navy at the time.

DISCIPLINE.—Officers of the Navy are not allowed to strike a man except in self-defense. When a man is unruly or uses threatening language to an extent requiring force to restrain him it is customary to call the ship's police or enlisted men. The same rules exist in the Army.

C. D. Z.—You may secure the volumes you desire by writing the Congressman of your district. Apply to him.

RANK.—A Rear Admiral corresponds in rank to a Major General of the Army, and a lieutenant in the Navy corresponds to a captain in the Army, and a junior lieutenant to a 1st lieutenant in the Army.

W. H. Y.—Does an officer in the National Guard of Missouri have to resign before enlisting in the Army, or can he obtain a leave of absence from the State and hold his commission after he has enlisted in the United States Army. Answer.—In the opinion of Adjutant General Bell, of Missouri, it would be optional with the Governor as to whether he should grant a leave of absence, and extend same to cover the term of service for which such officer had enlisted in the U. S. Army. However, while this was done in the case of National Guard organizations enlisting in the volunteer army for the Spanish-American war, it would not be in the opinion of Gen. Bell to the best interest of the service to permit it under any other circumstance, and no doubt such an extended leave of absence would be refused, thus necessitating the resignation of the officer in one or the other service. There is no specific section of our law which applies to such cases.

S. S. H. asks: (1) Infantry Drill Regulations, battalion formation, require captains to dress their companies towards the flank to which the movement is made. It says, "Captains in dressing their companies stand on the line facing the front. This, as I understand it, puts the captain aside of the front rank man, facing the front. How can he dress the company while facing this way. I have seen some captains, when the company is dressed to the right, take this position, but turn the head to the left, and extend his sword along the front of the company. It may be that companies are supposed to be proficient enough to dress themselves, yet how can the captain give the command 'front' unless he turns his head towards the company and find it properly dressed?" Answer.—The captain places himself beside the right or left file, according to which flank he is dressing, and turns his head so that he can dress his company "in column." He takes his place two yards from the flank of the company and facing it. In dressing his company in each case, after commanding "front," he takes his place two yards in front of the centre of the company. (2) In dressing, members of the company are required to raise the left arm as in School of the Soldier. Does this also apply to the rear rank, or do they simply take "eyes right" and dress without raising the arm? If the rear rank would raise the arm and dress as the front rank touching the arm of the man next to him, the size of his front rank might be so much different that the next man to him could not dress in this manner and yet cover his front rank man. Answer.—When either rank places the hand on the hip both ranks do so, though it is hardly probable that there will be such difference in the size of the front and rear rank man, as the one will displace the other. The practice of raising the arm in dressing or assembling is discontinued after the recruit has joined his company. He is then instructed to use the elbow so as to accustom himself to the interval and ought to be able to take his place properly when turned out for duty with his company.

STATE TROOPS.

17TH NEW YORK—COL. GEO. R. DYER.

Major General Brooke, U. S. A., reviewed the 12th Regiment of New York at its armory, New York City, on the evening of Dec. 8, the command making a most excellent display in every particular. The regiment was handsomely formed in line of masses for review, Colonel Dyer taking command. The turnout was twelve commands of 16 solid files, divided into three battalions. Close on 800 men paraded, being the largest muster on the floor at a public ceremony this season. General Brooke was accompanied by several of his staff. Evening parade followed, during which Co. B, Capt. Burr, was presented with the Banks Trophy for having the best drill attendance during the past season. This trophy was presented by ex-Commodore Banks, of the Atlantic Yacht Club, in memory of his son Lloyd, who was formerly a very highly esteemed officer of the 12th, and died some years since, while a member of the command. Co. A, Capt. Myers, was presented with the Recruiting Trophy. The ceremony, like the review, was a very handsome one throughout. General Brooke expressed himself as highly pleased with the showing of the regiment. The 12th and the General, however, are old acquaintances as the regiment was a part of General Brooke's division during the war with Spain, serving with him in Kentucky and also in Cuba, where he had full opportunity of learning the reliability of the regiment in actual service. Previous to the review, Colonel Dyer and officers entertained General Brooke and staff at the Knickerbocker Club. Among the many guests present at the armory were Col. William Cary Sanger and Col. N. B. Thurston of General Roe's staff. Dancing followed the military ceremony. Previous to the review there was a guard mount at 7:45 o'clock, with Capt. N. B. Burr as Officer of the Day, and Lieut. J. G. K. Lee, Officer of the Guard. This ceremony, which by the way few people witness, as a rule, was most handsomely conducted, and was another evidence of the progress of the regiment.

The annual dinner of the officers of the regiment was held at Delmonico's on Dec. 7, and proved highly enjoyable. The special guests were, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. McCosky Butt and Heman Dowd, all ex-Colonels of the 12th.

Major Gen. C. F. Roe, of New York, has accepted a review of the 1st Battery at its armory in West 44th street, New York City, for Wednesday evening, Jan. 9. Following the review there will be a ball, which, as usual, will be largely attended. The event is one of the most attractive on the season's calendar of military affairs.

Governor-elect McLean, of Connecticut, on Dec. 9 announced the appointment of the following members of his staff: Adjutant General—George H. Cole, of New London; Quartermaster General—George B. Newton, of Hartford; Surgeon General—Dr. George H. Knight, of Lakeville; Paymaster General—John W. Atwood, of Plainfield; Judge Advocate General—Phelps Montgomery, of New Haven.

Adj. Gen. A. D. Ayling, of New Hampshire, has been appointed by the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. a special aide-de-camp in charge of military instruction in the public schools.

Regimental Adjutant John R. Foley, of the 69th New York, has been complimented by Inspector Sanger on the excellent condition of the books and papers under his charge. Captain Foley has taken unusual pains to keep his official records correct and up to date, and if some of the company commanders not alone in the 69th, but in other regiments, would observe the same care much trouble would be saved.

Comy. Gen. Fred. W. Wellington, of Massachusetts, in his annual report, recommends that the complete system of rationing troops as practiced by him for the first time during the last camp season be continued. It is said that he feels that it is the most satisfactory method that could be devised for militia, handled as is the militia of Massachusetts, and, under the circumstances, to be preferred to the method in use by the Regular Army.

Lieut. M. W. Rowell, 5th U. S. Cav., Fort Meyer, Va., who recently inspected Troop A, Maryland National Guard, pays a high tribute to the general efficiency of the troop, and Capt. Joseph W. Shirley, the commanding officer, is praised for his excellent manner of handling the organization and administering its affairs. Lieutenant Rowell visited the troop at the request of Brigade Commander Riggs on the occasion of its recent field day exercises. He also makes a number of suggestions for the benefit of the troop.

A board to consider proposed amendments to the present military code of New York has been appointed, and will meet at 5th Brigade headquarters, through the courtesy of General Smith, on Dec. 18. The board, which is an excellent one, is composed of the following officers: Major Gen. C. F. Roe, commanding National Guard; Gen. McCosky Butt, 1st Brigade; Col. S. Welch, Jr., 65th Regiment; Col. D. Appleton, 7th Regiment; Capt. J. W. Miller, Naval Militia; Col. J. H. Lloyd, 2d Regiment; Lieut. Col. W. W. Ladd, Jr., Judge Advocate National Guard; Lieut. Col. F. Phisterer, A. A. G., N. G., and Capt. G. A. Wingate, Regimental Adjutant 23d Regiment. All officers of the State forces desiring to suggest amendments should forward the same, not later than Dec. 15, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Albany, N. Y. The appointment of such a board is a step in the right direction; it is hoped it may effectually block efforts to railroad changes of vital interest to the Guard through the legislature, without warning, and Legislators, if they desire to act for the welfare of the guard, will submit measures they intend to introduce, to this board, before doing so.

A new separate company for the New York Guard has been organized at Gloversville. It will be known as the 19th, and has been assigned to the 2d Regiment as Company G.

Gen. George Moore Smith will review the 71st New York at its armory Dec. 28, and a dance will follow.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. William A. Bancroft from the command of the 2d Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, will be regretted by the whole service, and his position will be a hard one to fill. "General Bancroft's long service," says the Boston "Globe," "in the militia eminently qualified him for the position, and by his retirement the State loses one of its most conscientious officers, who at all times did his duty and did it well."

Battalion drills have been held by the 1st Battalion of New York Naval Militia, on board the New Hampshire, with good results. Lieut. Macdonough Craven, of the 2d Division, has been elected lieutenant commander and executive officer. He is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, and served from 1870 to 1883; lieutenant

U. S. Volunteer Navy from May 4, 1888, to Oct. 15, 1898. He joined the Naval Militia May 20, 1898.

Great preparations are being made by the Old Guard, of New York, for its annual reception and ball at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday night, Jan. 24. The decorations will be beautiful and artistic and the music will be furnished by two famous Old Guard bands of two hundred pieces. Officers of the Army and Navy and the National Guard are, with many prominent people, planning to attend. The demand for boxes and seats is already very large and those who desire the best should apply early. Reserved seats and boxes may be obtained at the armory, Broadway and Forty-ninth street, or from Capt. F. Wenman, No. 12 Old Slip. As no tickets will be sold this year, it is the intention of the officers and members to make the ball and reception very exclusive.

Adjutant General Royster, of North Carolina, announces the death of 2d Lieut. Samuel Henderson, of Company I, 1st Regiment, which occurred at Durham, N. C., Oct. 25, 1898. Lieutenant Henderson volunteered with his company for the Spanish-American War in 1898, and served honorably until his regiment was mustered out in 1899. Upon the organization of Company I, 1st Regiment, N. C. S. G., he was elected 2d Lieutenant, which office he held at the time of his death. "He was faithful as a soldier and citizen," says General Royster, "and in his death the Guard has lost one of its best friends and most efficient officers."

SOME COMING EVENTS.

Dec. 15.—Athletic games 71st N. Y., at armory.
Dec. 21.—Review of 23d New York at armory.
Dec. 27.—Review of 13th N. Y., at armory.
Dec. 28.—Review of 71st N. Y., at armory.
Jan. 9.—Review of 1st Battery N. Y., at armory.
Jan. 24.—Reception of Old Guard, N. Y., at Metropolitan Opera House.

The rolls of Battery M, 13th N. Y., have been found to be in the most deplorable condition, and have been returned for correction. They were in such tangled-up state, that it is understood Colonel Austen had to give his personal supervision to get them correct—a matter that Captain Barker was responsible for. This is not very complimentary to the administration of Battery affairs.

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

From a long account in the Manila "Times" of General Hall's expedition to Binangonan we extract some details: On Oct. 3, the U. S. A. T. Garonne left Manila Bay with companies F and G of the 2d Inf. with orders to proceed to Batangas and meet the gunboat Yorktown and follow instructions. General Hall had in the meanwhile started on what was probably one of the most difficult marches ever undertaken in the Philippines by a large body of troops. He had in his command one company of Macabebi scouts, companies H and K of the 2d Inf., two companies of the 8th Inf., and two companies of the 37th Vol. Inf. General Hall left Sinioloan for Binangonan, situated about 45 miles distant; but it took him six days to make the march. The Pasig river and its tributaries were crossed 45 times. Rain fell night and day; the rice and bread were soaking wet and became sour and unfit for food. In addition to this the troops were loaded with their equipments and 100 rounds of ammunition. The march was further hampered by the Chinese packers, who, after the third day, gave out entirely, and, in crossing the swollen streams would lose the provisions on which the troops so much depended. To lighten the packers' burden each man took 100 rounds of ammunition in his haversack. On the fourth day out, three insurgents were captured and a rebel camp only a few hours old was found. About this time General Hall's horse was killed. The fearful strain of the march had told on everyone in the expedition, which was now stretched out in a long straggling line of suffering men some six miles in length, half of them bare-footed, and with their clothing torn from them by the heavy jungle, worn out by loss of sleep and food, and with their rations reduced to a slice of raw bacon a day per man; but relief came when the head of the column crowded through the last canyon and struck the beach about four miles above the Yorktown and Garonne.

Captain Tausig of the Yorktown, had been on the lookout for the troops, and General Hall, ragged and footsore, says the Manila "Times," was taken aboard the Garonne, after accomplishing what he describes as the worst march he had ever experienced. As rapidly as possible the sick men were picked up and carried on board the Garonne and placed in hospital. For the next two days 165 disabled men were under treatment, one of whom (Private Chapman, Company L, 37th Vol. Inf.) died from complete exhaustion. Eight Chinos died on the trail and four afterwards died on board the Garonne.

All the small boats of the Yorktown were manned by troops and despatched up the river to Binangonan, with was taken without a struggle.

F and G companies of the 2d Infantry were garrisoned there and the expedition then continued on to Polillo. On the return the Garonne grounded on a reef and had to be pulled off by the Yorktown, after which General Hall and the rest of his men returned to Manila.

Corporal Isaac T. Evans of K company, 39th Vol. Inf., a Kentuckian and a crack shot, is credited with having held a large force of rebels at bay for several days near Tanuan, in Southern Luzon. He thinks he killed about two dozen rebels with his Krag. Often he had his back against a rock, standing off several hundred men and riflemen.

Lieut. W. W. Taylor, with a detachment of the 22d Inf., on Sept. 20 captured near the barrio of Saragossa twenty-five guns, consisting of sixteen Mausers, seven Remingtons and one shot gun and a large amount of ammunition.

In a report to General MacArthur dated October 24, General Funston said: "Have just returned, at nine o'clock this evening, from an all day scout in country south of Gapan and Penerana. Have district headquarter scouts, Lieutenant Day commanding, and a part of Troop A, 4th Cav., Lieutenant Morrison commanding. At noon, five miles east of Gapan, we struck a small band of insurgents, killed two and wounded three, that we saw, and took two others prisoners. Captured one Remington rifle, three Remington carbines, two Krag carbines, small quantity of ammunition, correspondence, four native horses with saddles, and five hundred pounds of rice. We had not a man or horse hit."

A correspondent writing us from the Philippines says: "Col. Jos. H. Dorst, 45th Vol. Inf. (Major 2d Cav.) is an indefatigable worker; constantly out with one or more companies harassing the insurgents, who infest the mountains of the district. His march through Abay province to the relief of the 47th Vol. Inf. was

marked by nine stiff fights, 60 captured rifles, about 40 dead insurgents and over 100 prisoners. He was not satisfied with firing at them from his line of march, but scouted every hill and the country for miles on each side. The surrender of General Pana, the Chino leader, was due entirely to the thrashing he gave his followers. If any officer deserves reward in the shape of promotion, Colonel Dorst is surely one that should be first considered."

When Lieut. Col. James Parker of that regiment (Capt. 4th Cav.) and his staff get after the little Filipinos the latter do not stand on the order of their going, for he stands 6 feet 2; Lieutenant Lyman, Signal Corps, 6 feet 3, and Dr. Sparrenberger 6 feet 4 1/2. The 45th was stationed at San Jose de Laganoy, Camarines Sur, and when the letter was written the natives appeared satisfied with American rule. Local government was established and the schools were running smoothly, the children being taught English two hours daily by a soldier.

On Oct. 21 the first contingent of marines arrived at Manila from China. They were 950 strong and came on the transport Indiana. The "Freedom" of Manila said: "The boys were glad to get back 'Cavite way,' where they received a warm welcome yesterday. Captain Kinnison, the quartermaster in charge of the Indiana looks like a new man after his four months' service in the China Division."

On Oct. 10 Capt. E. O. Warrick, 45th Vol. Inf., with 25 men, set out for the village of Lobo on a hunt for the rebels who are located in that district. Their sentry was shot while he was sleeping at his post, by the captain himself, together with three other rebels who came up on hearing the report of the fire-arm. Some 200 men were then afterwards seen taking to their heels and they were fired at, with the result that they left behind them twelve killed. Thirteen prisoners were captured, and thirteen guns were taken, together with a considerable quantity of ammunition.

This is a sample of the spectacles of assassination to which Army folks in the Philippines are often eyewitnesses, and gives a good idea of the carnival of crime that would be let loose by the departure of our troops from the Philippines: On Oct. 3, an industrious and worthy tailor, Marcelo Versabal, was walking with his wife along the Pasay road in the suburbs, when he was set upon by a band of ladrones, who stabbed him to death. The wife fainted and when she came to it was dark. An American captain and his wife, driving to Pasay, heard the woman's cries in the night and went to her aid. They found the half-crazed woman wringing her hands over her husband's lacerated body. A detachment of troopers from E Troop, 4th Cav., was hurried to the scene, but the assassins had fled beyond reach of capture.

Evidence of the quiet that Capt. C. C. Hood (16th Inf.) has brought to the Aparsi district in Northern Luzon, is given by the fact that orders were recently issued suspending all drills and parades, attention to be concentrated on target practice for several weeks, each company of the 16th Inf. constructing its own range under the supervision of the range officer, and pursuing practice independently of the others.

The return of Col. C. C. Hood, district commander, to Aparsi, Northern Luzon, after a tour of inspection, was made the occasion of a great demonstration in his honor which was the most cordial of the many receptions given to the Governor. The native band vied with the 16th Inf. musicians in enriching the air with melody. A triumphal procession headed by the native band conducted Colonel Hood from the landing place to headquarters. The Aparsi "News" goes so far as to say that the enthusiasm, to use the word of a colored correspondent quoted in a recent issue, permeated even the babies.

GENERAL WILSON ON CHINA.

Gen. James H. Wilson, who went to China as commander of one of the military divisions of the United States relief expedition, arrived in Washington on Dec. 10, and reported to the Secretary of War. As an authority on China and its people General Wilson is recognized as one of the best in the United States. His book, published some years ago, describes with great accuracy conditions which then existed in China.

"Bad advisers of the Empress misled her as to the strength of the Empire," said General Wilson. "China has never had an army able to defeat the foreign armies, and never will have. There is no doubt about the fact that the Empress, Jung Lu, and Hung Fu Hsiang were implicated in the project to exterminate the foreigners. But the Empress was misled, and the Emperor could do nothing. They have at last realized their weakness. China is now at the mercy of the foreign Powers. In my judgment China will accede to almost any demand made upon her. She can do nothing else. No matter how severe the burden or enormous indemnity put on her she could not refuse to submit. Of course it cannot be expected that the Empress or Jung Lu or Hung Fu Hsiang would agree to a proposition that they be executed. By leaving this out of the demand the Powers can insist upon the strongest claim."

General Wilson believes that China's present difficulty will, however, prove her own salvation. China has for years been fighting foreign influence. "It has fought its last battle against progress," he said, "and progress has triumphed. After a settlement is reached China will open irrevocably to modern progress."

Mr. N. Nolan, of 607 East 15th street, New York City, has invented a novel device, which he is very sanguine will increase the speed of screw steamers and save coal as well. His idea is to make the present solid shaft hollow and to have inside the hollow shaft a closely fitted solid shaft, which is furnished with tongues on a portion of its length fitting into grooves in the hollow shaft. The object of this is to lock both shafts when in use or to disconnect them. On the outboard end of the solid shaft is the propeller. The scheme of Mr. Nolan is to admit steam into the hollow shaft near the crank so that the solid shaft can slide aft and forward, on the principle of a piston, a slide valve being provided for this purpose near the inboard end of the hollow shaft. Then when everything is ready Mr. Nolan intends to start the shaft revolving in the usual way, and, in addition, send backward the solid shaft at a good speed while it is revolving and draw it slowly in again at the end of the stroke. The idea is that the backward stroke will shove the vessel forward in addition to the propelling force of the screw, greatly increasing the speed. He does not state how the long arm of the solid shaft, after it leaves the cylinder, is to support the great weight of itself and the screw, nor does he figure the counter resistance of the screw when coming forward after its backward kick; or other details which might also require consideration.

INCIDENT OF THE PEKIN SIEGE.

Mr. W. N. Pethick, an American who has spent a large part of his life in China, and is secretary to Li Hung-Chang, tells in the Century Magazine the story of the struggle on the Pekin wall on the night of July 3, at the close of the fourteenth day of the siege of the legations. In this Mr. Pethick says:

"The Chinese in front of us on the south wall kept busy night and day building new barricades, each nearer than the other, until they had one six feet high, forty yards from our own. They attempted several sorties, but were always driven back with loss. A Colt automatic gun from the Newark, worked by American sailors, played the leading part in these affairs. Its measured rat-tat-tat, in quick time or slow, came to be much dreaded by Ah Sin, and kept him under cover. But the Chinese shooting improved; they appeared to have picked marksmen always covering our loopholes and firing accurately through them at any moving object. In this way we had several men killed and wounded."

"About this time a scare took place which very nearly proved fatal to us. A German marine was shot behind the American barricade on the wall, and a report was circulated that the Germans in our rear had abandoned their position. An officer of the American marine corps, who had just relieved his senior, Capt. John T. Myers, immediately ordered a retreat, and our men fled from their works, tumbled pell-mell down the ramp, crossed the street under fire from the nearest Chinese breastworks, and rushed panic-stricken into the American legation. Captain Myers was there, trying to get much-needed sleep; he came out, and grasping at once the dangerous situation, rallied the men, led them up to the wall, and reoccupied the works without opposition; for the Chinese had not advanced—in fact, they had no idea that our works had been abandoned, for they could see no cause for it. This stampede from a vital position caused the greatest consternation all along the foreign lines and among the refugees in the British legation, for it was known to all that the position was the key to our defences, and Americans were trusted to hold it at all risks. Our officers and troops consequently lost prestige, and only regained it by their gallantry in the brilliant affair at the same place on July 3."

In Captain Myers's report, which we published on Nov. 17, nothing is said about his being not in command when this retreat was ordered.

To Herbert G. Squiers is given credit for the achievements of this day. He saw that the enemy, whose position became very threatening, must be driven back at any cost and was confident that our men could do it without much loss. Supported by the approval of Sir Claude Macdonald and Minister Conger, he finally convinced Captain Myers that an assault on the Chinese barracks was feasible. With the aid of British marines it was undertaken and resulted in a complete success. The assaulting party had to scale their own barricade to reach that of the Chinese. Captain Myers unfortunately found an opening at the end of the enemy's barricade, which the Chinese were at that moment closing up, and he took the astonished natives full in flank and rear. Fifty of them were killed and forty wounded. On our side two American marines, Privates Turner and Thomas were killed, a Russian sailor was wounded, and Captain Myers, while leading a charge, revolver in hand, received a spear-wound in the right leg, which, though a flesh-wound two inches deep, gave much trouble and pain in healing. Corporal Hunt, a good soldier, took active charge toward the end of the engagement, when Captain Myers could no longer stand from his wound.

Some of these statements, coming as they do from a civilian, are liable to give a wrong color to the military operations and to assign undue importance to the participation of civilians whether in battle or in counsel.

Mr. Pethick says: "Great was the rejoicing and loud the praise in the legations. Mr. Squiers and Captain Myers were the heroes of the hour; every one felt under deep personal obligation to them. This was the most momentous and stirring episode of the siege."

THE STORY OF A BRIDEGROOM.

The recent marriage of Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee to Miss Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, recalls to mind some unwritten history concerning the career of Mr. Satterlee while in the 1st Battalion of New York Naval Militia as lieutenant and navigator. It was on Sept. 12, 1892, that the Naval Battalion, together with the 69th regiment boarded the steamboat Pegasus at Pier 36, North River, to proceed to Fire Island, incident to the quarantine disorder there. Adjutant General Porter was on the dock anxious to get the force away, as the pilot of the steamer wanted to make the inlet at Fire Island before dark, in order to get through. The steamer could not get away as early as desired, however, owing to delay in receiving some ordnance and stores from the Navy Yard, but nevertheless Comdr. Jacob W. Miller, a graduate of the Naval Academy, who was in command of the expedition, determined to make a try for the Inlet, despite the fact that the weather was getting "nasty."

Nearly two hours late, the Iron Steamboat Pegasus steamed away a little before one o'clock p. m. The weather got nastier every minute, and soon after passing through the Narrows the steamer, much too heavily laden under the circumstances, began to roll and pitch to a degree that developed many invalids, the Naval men being just as sick as their comrades of the 69th, and the crowded cabin soon got to be a sorry sight, while the atmosphere was something worse. The storm rose to a furious gale, the steamer commenced to make very bad weather of it, and darkness sprang up before the inlet was reached. By 7 o'clock the gale had assumed the most alarming proportions, the steamer was wallowing around, and big seas tumbled aboard, coming into the cabin on the main deck, while spray was blown on the hurricane deck like a water spout and forced itself into the cabin there. The most experienced seamen on board realized that the steamer was in danger of foundering, and Comdr. Miller had the life-boats got ready for instant use, while life-preservers were distributed.

It was impossible to find the inlet in the raging storm and darkness, and almost everyone was in despair, yet good order was preserved. Lieutenant Satterlee was in the pilot house, with the pilots. The heavy seas had stowed in the bulwarks and caused other damage, and the captain of the steamer was at his wits' end. "We cannot live in this another half hour," he cried, "and our only hope is to run straight on the beach, and we shall have as much chance there as anywhere." He was about to bring the wheel "hard over," to take chances of beaching the steamer, when he felt the cold muzzle of a revolver at his temple, and he was ordered by Satterlee to head

the steamer for New York, or have his brains blown out. "I take charge of the navigation now," said Satterlee, "and there will be no beaching." The pilot reluctantly gave way, two extra guards were placed in the pilot house, and Satterlee, who knew the compass courses, watched carefully that the pilot kept them. The vessel finally reached the Communipaw coal docks, Jersey City, in safety. To beach the steamer would have meant the loss of probably all on board in the tremendous billows and surf rolling in on shore, and it was due to the presence of mind and nerve of Satterlee that the joint Naval and military expedition did not go to "Davy Jones." Mr. Satterlee is well known as an amateur yachtsman, and is at present a member of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. He also served on the staff of Governor Black as Captain of Naval Militia. Colonel Cavanagh, who was in command of the 69th on board, while rolled up in a blanket, sick, could not restrain his natural wit, and after the chaplain had ceased praying, dryly remarked that "a little less water, and a little more whiskey, would make one happy."

TYPHOID IN THE SPANISH WAR.

Surgeon General Sternberg has received a report upon the origin and spread of typhoid fever in the United States military camps during the Spanish War of 1898, prepared at his instance by a board consisting of Major Walter Reed, surgeon, U. S. A.; Major Victor C. Vaughan, division surgeon, U. S. V., and Major Edward O. Shakespeare, brigade surgeon, U. S. V. The Surgeon General prefacing the report by calling attention to the vast amount of work the medical corps was called to perform during the war, twenty thousand cases of typhoid appearing among the troops encamped within the limits of the United States from May until September, 1898.

More than 90 per cent. of the Volunteer regiments developed typhoid within eight weeks after going into camp, and certain of the Regular regiments within three to five weeks. Typhoid became epidemic in all camps, large and small, North and South, and was found to be so widely distributed in this country that one or more cases were likely to appear in any regiment within eight weeks after assembly, whether on the march or stationary. The chances were that in a camp having the most perfect sanitary conditions, one or more cases of the fever would develop.

Nevertheless it was found that many commands were unwisely located, that the space allotted to regiments was in some instances entirely inadequate and that many regiments were allowed to remain on one side too long. In some instances camps were set up in the face of earnest protests from medical officers. The camps became very filthy in general, and line officers are thus held responsible, to some extent, for the unsanitary conditions that developed. The board suggests that greater authority be given medical officers in questions relating to the hygiene of camps.

The board condemns in general the methods of disposing of fecal matter, holding that a lack of proper facilities in this respect was in large measure responsible for the prevalence of the fever in the camps.

Infected water was found to be an important factor in the spread of typhoid in the national encampments of 1898. To guard against the contamination of the water supply, however, facilities for the sterilization of water for troops in the field are recommended. Flies, which swarmed over infected fecal matter in the camp pits, are believed to have been transmitters of typhoid bacillus. It has been conclusively settled that company badly infected with typhoid can not rid itself of the infection by simply changing its location, as it carries with it the specific agents of the disease. Even an extended ocean voyage does not avail, and a complete disinfection of men and effects is absolutely necessary.

Except where urgent emergency makes it necessary, the board urges that one command should not be located upon a site recently occupied and vacated by another. It is urged that the soldiers' bed should be raised from the ground, and that the soldiers be made to remove their outer clothing at night, wherever possible.

Malaria was not a prevalent disease among the camps during the war, although many short attacks of typhoid were generally diagnosed as some form of malaria fever. Altogether about one-fifth of the soldiers in the "National encampments" during the Spanish War developed typhoid, about half of the cases being correctly diagnosed by the Army surgeons. The death rate was 7.61 per cent., and the average period of incubation was found to be about ten and one-half days.

CONDITIONS IN ALASKA.

In his annual report John G. Brady, Governor of Alaska, says as to the appointment of a judge for the Nome district:

"Never was a man sent to fill a more trying position than Judge Arthur H. Noyes is now filling at Cape Nome. Everybody and everything is pell-mell. There are several claimants for each town lot, beach claim, and creek claim—25,000 people waiting for the court to open its doors. If it be asked: 'Does the recent legislation give adequate protection to life and property in all parts of the district?' the answer would be: 'No, it does not.' Additional courts and the code are a great blessing and all who can enjoy them are thankful. But the whole southern coast, from Unalaska to Yakutat, is without protection, and within this area the population is very considerable, and the property interests in fisheries and mines and other industries will amount to millions of dollars."

The population of the camps at Nome is estimated at 25,000. Many of the miners are prevented from doing anything because the whole country has been staked off into claims when there is no intention of working. The Governor says: "Anyone can see how Alaska is suffering from this unlimited right to stake. The injury will continue right along and be multiplied many fold unless Congress prescribes a remedy speedily."

At the rate the seals are being killed off the seal industry will soon close. The hunting of sea otters should be prohibited for a term of years, for the reason that they are nearly extinct and that it keeps the natives who engage in it miserably poor and always in debt to the store which outfitts them and conveys them to the hunting grounds.

Governor Brady does not favor a territorial government, as this means taxation. Alaska is not yet ready for this. The withholding of the land laws is the real difficulty to-day.

"If Congress will only treat the people in Alaska as it has the people in every part of the western frontier in regard to land titles, it can be assured that within a few years there will be a population here who will gladly accept the burden of governing themselves."

A SINGULAR OFFICIAL CIRCULAR.

Under the heading of "A Revolting Circular" a paper for women, edited by Alice Stone Blackwell, publishes the following, which we commend to the attention of our English service contemporaries.

"On June 17, 1886, a 'Circular Memorandum' was addressed by Major Gen. E. F. Chapman, Quartermaster General in India, to 'General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts.' It states in its second paragraph that it was written by order of Gen. Frederick (now Lord) Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India who 'desires me to give prominence to the following points, which appear to be especially deserving of consideration by military and medical authorities in every command.'

"The 8th paragraph of this 'Circular Memorandum' indicates the tenor of the whole. This says:

"In the regimental bazaars it is necessary to have a sufficient number of women; to take care that they are sufficiently attractive; and to provide them with proper houses."

"In compliance with these instructions, the officer in commanding the Cheshire regiment at Solon caused the following application to be sent to the Cantonment Magistrate of Umballa:

SECOND CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

(date.)

"Requisition for extra attractive women for Regimental Bazaar (Soldiers') in accordance with Circular Memorandum No. 21 a. Office of the Quartermaster General in India, dated Simla, 17 June, 1886.

STATION.	Strength of N. C. Officers and Men.	No. of women present.	No. of extra women now required.
Solon, 9 July, 1886.	400	6	6

Remarks: These women's fares by Ekkas from Umballa to Solon will be paid by the Cheshire regiment on arrival. Please send young and attractive women, as laid down in Q. M. General's Circular No. 21a, dated Simla, 17. 6. '86.

"In remitting to the Assistant Quartermaster General on August 6, 1886, a copy of the foregoing requisition, the officer commanding the Cheshire regiment wrote:

"Some of the women now with the headquarters of the Second Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, are not very attractive, and application has been made to the Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa, for others, but up to date none have arrived; therefore, it is presumed a great difficulty exists in procuring the class of young women asked for."

The officer commanding the R Battery, Second Brigade, Field Artillery, Jullunder, wrote July 24, 1886:

"There are not enough women, and they are not attractive. More and younger women are required, and their houses should be improved."

The officer commanding the Connaught Rangers at Jullunder, wrote to the Assistant Quartermaster General, July 9, 1886:

"The Cantonment Magistrate has already on more than one occasion been requested to obtain a number of younger and more attractive women, but with little or no success—he will be again appealed to. The Major General commanding should invoke the aid of the Local Government by instructing the Cantonment Magistrates, whom they appoint, that they give all possible aid to commanding officers in procuring a sufficient number of young, attractive, and healthy women."

The officer commanding at Jutogh wrote to the Assistant Quartermaster General July 28, 1886:

"I have ordered the number of prostitutes to be increased to twelve, and have given special instructions as to the four additional women being young, and of attractive appearance."

OIL AS FUEL.

The use of oil as fuel for ocean steamers, judging from the recent experience of the steamship Cowrie, which steamed from Koestel, in Borneo, to London, a distance of 9,250 miles, using nothing but liquid fuel, bids fair to soon become general. The "Marine Record," of Cleveland, Ohio, tells us that the Cowrie, aside from using oil for the main boilers also used it for the boilers of the steam pumps which discharged her cargo of oil. The oil is not burned by a thin layer of incandescent coal, as is the case in some systems, but is pulverized or reduced to spray by means of a steam jet at the furnace door, where it is delivered from furnace tanks above the boilers. The Cowrie was formerly fired with coal, and her conversion to liquid fuel has been attended with advantageous results. Her complement of stokers has been reduced to six, as against sixteen necessary with coal, and her speed has at the same time been slightly improved. Moreover, the change has effected an important saving in bunker space, for her consumption of oil on this voyage was only 22 tons a day, where her daily consumption of coal used to be 35 tons, and a ton of oil is calculated to occupy only 34 cubic feet, against 45 feet required for coal. Oil, too, can be carried in the water-ballast tanks, and can also be taken on board much more quickly than coal—on a recent occasion 300 tons were pumped into a German steamer in one hour.

The oil yielded by the Borneo field forms an excellent fuel when used as it comes from the ground, and is said to be superseding both the Russian and the American product in the far East, where it is extensively used for fuel in steamers—e. g., the Hamburg-American boats engaged in the Eastern trade. To give some idea of its cost, it may be mentioned that, according to the terms of recent contract, which need not be specified exactly, it is to be delivered at the price of 20 shillings a ton at Singapore and Hongkong, 32 shillings 6 pence (\$7.90) at Shanghai, 35 shillings (\$8.51) in Japan and Colombo, and 60 shillings (\$12.16) at Suez. The Cowrie brought from Borneo over 6,000 tons of solar oil, the greater part of which is destined to be used by the Gas Light & Coke Co. for the production of oil gas for enrichment purposes, and it is an interesting fact that the vessel (or one like her) will be bunkered with the refuse that remains after the oil has been utilized in this manner.

At Topeka, Kan., on Dec. 10, the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, handed down its judgment on the Carter case, dismissing the writ of habeas corpus and remanding the prisoner to the custody of the warden of the U. S. penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth. Carter's counsel gave notice of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The opinion was concurred in by Judges Koch and Thayer.

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FLAG PRESENTATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

San Pablo, Luzon, was recently the scene of a flag presentation that made a deep impression on the native community. The flag was presented by a prominent Filipino to Major George T. Langhorne (1st Lieut., 1st Cav.), 39th Vol. Inf., in recognition, as a correspondent of the Manila "Times" writes, of the "fearless manner in which he has administered justice to one and all alike." Surrounded by a large audience of Filipinos the battalion was drawn up in military formation. In the centre of square stood a Filipino holding Old Glory.

Padre Francisco Alcantara presented the flag to Major Langhorne with the following remarks: "Gentlemen, it is with the deepest feeling of satisfaction that I present this flag to one of the most valiant and tried battalions of the grand Army of the great nation of the United States. Accept this from a Roman Catholic priest as a slight token of the deep appreciation and regard he feels for the great nation. Do right, valiant soldiers, that you may keep immaculate this glorious emblem of your nation and render aid to those who shelter themselves under its beneficent and glorious folds."

Major Langhorne replied in Spanish, speaking of the principles of equality, fraternity and liberty of which the flag was symbolical and expressed the hope that "the day was not far distant when the Philippines would add another star to the glory of the United States." The band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and then the President (mayor) of the town came forward and thanked the priest for the flag just presented. He wished long life and prosperity to Major Langhorne and his brother officers wherever found. The town schoolmaster made a speech and after parading the square the battalion was drawn up and listened to a translation by Major Langhorne of the speeches that had been made. Capt. Edward A. Kreger made a short address to the soldiers and after some band selections the battalion was dismissed.

Nothing so refreshing as a half wine-glass of DR. SIEGERT'S Angostura Bitters before meals, the South American appetizer. Beware of imitation.—Advt.

BORN.

PARKER.—At Presidio, Cal., Nov. 30, 1900, to the wife of Lieut. J. S. Parker, 6th U. S. Cav., a son.

TURNER.—At Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 2, 1900, to the wife of Com. Sergt. John M. Turner, U. S. A., a son.

WHEATE.—At Cienfuegos, Cuba, Dec. 3, 1900, to the

wife of Dr. Justus Marchal Wheate, U. S. A., a son—Laurence Stanley.

MARRIED.

BELL—BETHELL.—An Santa-Cruz-de-Gonjon, Spanish Honduras, Central America, Oct. 18, 1900, Mrs. Louise Pillow Bethell and Mr. Edgar C. Bell, son of Brig. Gen. William H. Bell, U. S. A., retired.

GARTON—FARQUHAR.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1900, P. A. Surg. Will M. Garton, U. S. N., to Miss Beatrice Farquhar, youngest daughter of Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, U. S. N.

HYDE—PEVERLY.—At All Angels Church, New York City, Dec. 20, 1900, Lieut. Arthur Fenrhy Stanley Hyde, 7th U. S. Art., to Isabella Evelyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Peverly.

NORMAN—LITTLE.—At All Saints, Newport, R. I., Dec. 12, 1900, Col. Reginald Norman to Miss Augusta Little, youngest daughter of Comdr. W. McCarty Little, U. S. N.

WEBSTER—FENN.—At Manila, P. I., Dec. 4, 1900, Capt. F. D. Webster, U. S. A., to Miss Anna George Angell Fenn.

DIED.

BIDDLE.—At Edgewood, Chester Co., Pa., Mary Deborah, widow of Col. Henry J. Biddle, a cadet at the U. S. M. A. from 1835 to 1838 and Captain and A. A. G. of Volunteers in the Civil War, who died July 20, 1862, while prisoner of war of wounds received at the battle of New Market Cross Roads, Va.

BUNKER.—At Hempstead, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1900, Matthew W. Bunker, father of the wife of Capt. Thomas Ridgway, 5th Art.

HAYDEN.—Suddenly, at New York City, Dec. 7, 1900, Horace John Hayden, Second Vice-President New York Central Railroad, formerly 1st Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Art.

KEHRLE.—At Fort Mott, N. J., Dec. 7, 1900, Com. Sergt. Albert Kehrl, U. S. A.

MCMANUS.—At Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 9, 1900, Emilie Gertrude McManus, eldest daughter of Lieut. G. H. McManus, U. S. A., after a short illness of diphtheria, aged 3 years.

MENDELL.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 1, 1900, Clarence, youngest son of Col. G. H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers, retired, aged 25 years.

MCLEAN.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 9, 1900, Mrs. Mary W. McLean, widow of Washington McLean and mother of the wives of Admiral George Dewey and Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. N.

PASCHALL.—At St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20, 1900, Mrs. Lattie Turner Paschall, daughter of the late Major Henry I. Turner and sister of the wife of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Heyl, Inspector General, U. S. A.

SWEEENEY.—At San Diego, Cal., Dec. 10, 1900, Capt. Henry Sweeney, U. S. A., retired, brevet Major of Volunteers.

WOOD.—At New Orleans, La., Dec. 4, 1900, Robert C. Wood, formerly Lieutenant, 2d Cav., and son of the late Col. Robert C. Wood, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A., who died in 1869.

WYGANT.—At Manila, Dec. 9, Elizabeth C. Wygant, wife of Lieut. Henry S. Wygant, 3d U. S. Inf., and daughter of Capt. Arthur Williams, of the same regiment.

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GLANDERS AMONG PHILIPPINE HORSES.

The Manila "Times" reports that at Naracapan several horses died recently from glanders and two were shot. At Bagnotan eleven were shot in one day under a board of survey consisting of Lieut. Col. H. W. Weiss, Jr., Lieutenant Barton and Lieutenant Bell, of the 3d Cav. Dr. W. H. Jones, veterinary surgeon of the Q. M. D., was the inspecting veterinary surgeon for the board. At San Fernando de la Union eight were shot on recommendation of Dr. Jones. The Surgeon General, after making a microscopic examination of the virus, confirmed the opinion of the veterinary surgeon. Dr. Jones has killed in a tour of inspection from Vigan to San Fernando de la Union over three hundred native horses. Dr. Jones has made a very thorough examination of the horses on the island and finds glanders very prevalent among the native stock, which is serious and dangerous to our American stock, being both contagious and infectious.

The fourth and final test of the board of Army officers appointed to test the value of emergency rations ended at Fort Reno, Okla., on Dec. 7, when the detail from Troops A and C arrived, after a week's march, under the direction of Capt. S. W. Fountain, 8th U. S. Cav., and Capt. F. W. Foster, 5th Cav., constituting the board. Both officers proceed to Washington to submit a report, which it is understood will be one favorable to the ration.

France has decided that all the troops in the colonies shall henceforth be armed with weapons similar to those of the home army.

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NATIVE TROOPS FOR COLONIES.

Major Louis L. Seaman, formerly surgeon of the 1st U. S. Volunteer Engineers, urges in the December number of the *North American Review* that the United States follow the example of England and employ native troops for our colonial possessions. The latest experiment which England has made in that direction is the formation of a regiment of native Chinese for the protection of Wei Hai Wei, and Dr. Seaman gives reasons for believing that the American Government could raise an efficient force either among the Chinese in the Philippines, or among the Filipinos themselves, and thus save many American lives and much American money. Speaking of the Chinese regiment at Wei Hai Wei, Major Seaman says:

"These Chinese recruits are remarkably respectful, orderly, docile, and learn their tactics well; but the greatest patience has to be exercised with them until they fully understand their positions and are brought to a realization of their responsibilities. For instance, when a leave of absence for seventy-two hours is given to a recruit he will return perhaps in ninety-six, thinking it is all right. What's the difference; 'three days all the same four,' so long as he did come back. But when put in the guard-room for a week and made to do extra labor, his sleeping sense of duty is awakened, and he does not repeat the offense. Notwithstanding that the drills at Wei Hai Wei have been very severe, desertions are unknown."

Major Seaman suggests that such of the enlisted men of the volunteers now in the Philippines, not exceeding one-third, as desire their discharge on account of sickness or for other causes be allowed to leave the service. Then, from the third battalions of each regiment, let all the enlisted men, excepting a few non-commissioned officers in each company, be transferred to the other two battalions, thus filling them to their full strength. Enlist one battalion of Chinese, or of the native friendly Filipinos (Macabebes or Ilocanos), to each regiment, making the composition of each regiment two battalions of white and one battalion of native troops, with white officers throughout, and a certain proportion of white non-commissioned officers in each native company. At such time as the authorities deem advisable, transform a second battalion of white to native troops in a similar manner. Then, when the proper time arrives, and the success of the move is demonstrated, transform the third battalion of each regiment, and, as circumstances may justify, replace such of the white non-commissioned officers as may seem best for the interests of the service by native non-commissioned officers, but keep white commissioned officers first, last and all the time.

Like the specialist who finds in the disease he knows best the cause of every ailment afflicting mankind, Major Seaman, who has made a particular study of the question of Army rations, finds the most awful things resulting from what he considers a wholly

wrong system of feeding. At page 256 his indignation breaks forth in this paragraph:

"During the past two years, it has been my misfortune to see two great armies—one in our own Southern country, Cuba and Porto Rico, and one in the Philippine Islands—largely invalidated through culpable ignorance or neglect, by improperly subsisting the troops. To the eternal disgrace of our medical and commissary departments it will be remembered that, when entire regiments were suffering from stomach and intestinal catarrhs, from diarrhoea and kindred ailments (and I have seen more than seventy-five per cent. of an entire command in this condition at one time), they were subsisted on a ration of rich meats, pork and beans, tomatoes and other foods that aggravated the diseases, crowded the hospital tents, and left the men weak and emaciated."

Major Seaman makes special mention of Dr. John Ordronaux, the distinguished surgeon, whom he quotes as favoring a modification of diet to accommodate it to the requirements of varying seasons. Dr. Ordronaux was in close touch with the Army years ago, having been a volunteer surgeon in the War of the Rebellion and one of the contributors to the *Army and Navy Journal* in its early days. Thirty-seven years ago, Dr. Ordronaux uttered a warning against the ration then in use, and yet, Dr. Seaman asks, "of what avail was this prophetic warning? The ration table of the United States Army in the Spanish-American war was substantially the same as that during the Rebellion."

Looking at the situation in the Philippines Dr. Seaman argues that "with our military hospitals in the Philippines still crowded, despite the constant relief of their wards by shiploads returning on transports, and with the decimating policy of irrationally subsisting the troops still in force, it behoves the United States to follow the example of England at the earliest possible moment and to resort to the only reasonable course left open for the maintenance of her army in the Orient, namely, the utilization of native troops."

In an editorial several months ago we pointed out the necessity of caution in arming natives in a country like the Philippines, recalling the experience of England in India. This is a phase of the question Major Seaman does not appear to have given sufficient consideration.

The New York "Tribune" says: "A construction company has offered to lay a British trans-Pacific cable from British Columbia to Australia and to complete it by July 1, 1902. One of these days some such offer will be accepted and executed. But it will be discreditable to the United States if it is thus forestalled in completing the telegraphic circuit of the globe."

According to advices from London, Japan has invited tenders for the establishment of an armor plate factory at Tokio, which it is thought means that in the future Japan intends to construct her own war vessels.

The annual report of the Government Hospital for the Insane shows a total of 2,076 patients, an increase of 128, the largest increase in its history, and predicts a total of 2,275 inmates at the close of the present year. There are 968 inmates taken from the Army, Navy and Marine Hospital Service, of whom 256 were received during the last year.

Work has been begun in the new workshops of the W. R. Trigg Company at Richmond, the bending doors now being in use for the frames and plates of the two Revenue Cutters under construction at those works. Much of the heavy machinery is now in process of installation and in a few weeks several of the new tools will be at work.

HOW TO REACH OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Mail matter passing between the United States and Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands bears the same rate of postage as matter within the United States. United States postage stamps are valid in either direction. The same rates apply to Cuba and China where the letters are marked "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," to indicate the branch of the service to which the writer belongs. Letters from the United States to members of the services in Cuba are charged domestic postage, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cents; postal cards (single), 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers, for every four ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

The Post Office Department will send all mail for China via San Francisco to Nagasaki, where it will be separated, and that intended for soldiers in the Philippines will be sent to Manila, and that for soldiers in the Chinese service will be forwarded to Taku and distributed to Tien-Tsin and elsewhere. Mark the letter "China, via San Francisco." All mail for the military and naval forces of the United States addressed for delivery in China or Japan will be made up in separate packages by R. P. O. lines and post offices and labeled "San Francisco—China—Military and Naval Mail." These mails are distributed in the San Francisco Post Office and are made up in packages addressed to the various companies, regiments or vessels, to insure the utmost promptness in delivery at destination. All mails for the military and naval forces of the United States stationed in China and Japan must be forwarded to San Francisco, as above described, unless paid at postal union rates and specially addressed to be forwarded otherwise.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy will be found in our Navy Table.

In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization and persons belong to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel and the rank of a person, if he has any.

Steamers of Pacific Mail S. S. Company sail from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: City of Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 14; Coptic, Dec. 22; American Maru, Dec. 23.

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Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Company leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of India, Dec. 31; Empress of Japan, Jan. 24. For Honolulu the Warrimoo leaves Dec. 14; Mowers, Jan. 11.

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THE CRESCENT SHIP YARD.

The shipbuilding works of Lewis Nixon at Elizabethport, New Jersey, are just now teeming with busy artisans engaged in the construction of various vessels, and other work, and the sound of hammers and whirr of machinery is heard on every hand. At present Mr. Nixon has on hand, in addition to much private work, contracts for no less than 8 vessels for the U. S. Government, which embrace one monitor, one protected cruiser, two torpedo boats and four submarine torpedo boats.

Four torpedo launches have also been constructed for the Russian Navy, and are now almost ready for launching. They are serviceable looking craft, and are to be carried on board one of the new war ships.

Of the vessels for the U. S. Government, it is interesting to note that the torpedo boat O'Brien, recently launched, is completed about 85 per cent. The U. S. monitor Florida, which occupies a prominent position in the yard, is well on towards completion, and mechanics are busy on her superstructure, decks and interior. Not far from the Florida the keel of the protected cruiser Chattanooga, has been laid, and some 13 per cent. of work completed on her. The keels have been laid and frame work completed for four submarine torpedo boats to be known as the Adder, Moccasin, Plunger and Shark. The big torpedo boat Nicholson, on the stocks, is some 81 per cent. near completion, and a submarine boat for the Holland Company, which it is said they intend to send abroad on her own bottom for exhibition, is so nearly completed that her launching, it is thought, will take place in March next.

Among private concerns there is the handsome steel auxiliary schooner yacht Genesee, which is launched and receiving her finishing touches. She is a beautiful craft, but nothing has been lost for durability and seaworthiness. Not far from the monitor Arkansas is the steel hull of a new side-wheeler for the Old Dominion Steamship Company, while on the stocks are other craft for both pleasure and mercantile purposes. The

works cover a large area, and with up-to-date machinery the company has the best of facilities for building and repairing vessels of every description, and with skilled mechanics, none but the best of work is turned out. Mr. Nixon, the proprietor of the works, was formerly an assistant naval constructor in the U. S. Navy, from which he resigned in May, 1891.

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA PARK.

The Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission, in its annual report to the Secretary of War, shows that the parks now have 67 miles of improved roads, about 4 1/2 miles of which were constructed during the past year; \$15,120.53 has been expended in that time in road construction and betterments. During the year 14,033 feet of wire fencing has been erected, which completes the inclosure of the detached tracts belonging to the park on Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. The average cost per mile for maintenance of 61 miles of road during the past year was \$29.81.

There are now on the Chickamauga field 107 field guns, mounted on iron carriages to imitate the patterns in use during the Civil War, marking 43 Union battery positions, and 94, similarly mounted, marking 39 Confederate battery positions. On the Chattanooga field 45 guns mark 10 Union and 10 Confederate battery positions there.

Gen. A. P. Stewart continues in Chattanooga as the resident commissioner, and has general supervision of the work in progress. Steps were taken early in the year to secure an inspection, by the veterans of the several armies interested, of all historical work thus far completed, with a view to the correction of any errors in inscriptions upon tablets or monuments and locations of battle lines. Of the 228 monuments, only 2 were claimed to be wrongly placed. Of the inscriptions, a few errors of wrong initials and inaccurate designations of commands were pointed out. All claims to error will be carefully investigated and corrections

made in every case where further inquiry shows that errors really exist.

In view of sensational reports during the occupation of the park by the troops of the Spanish-American War that the park was an unhealthy region, the commission calls attention to the entire absence of fever or any general sickness in the park force, which has continued from the time it began to clear up the park after the troops left to the present time.

An American shipbuilding company on the Great Lakes has undertaken a new enterprise in preparing to build steamers in sections for salt water service. This was done several years ago with steamers built at West Bay City, Mich., but they were small vessels compared with the kind of ship now under consideration. The type of vessel which it is now proposed to build in two parts at lake yards for salt water is to be of about 350 feet length, 43 feet beam and 27 or 28 feet depth, the size being limited by the width of the locks. It is figured that on the 14-foot draught of the canals the two parts of a vessel of 27 or 28 feet depth may pass safely when without cargo or other unnecessary weights. The steamer will be built and set up on stocks in the usual way, the hull fully completed excepting for a space of say two plates in or near the center. These plates during the time that they are on the stocks would simply be bolted. A bulkhead will be constructed on either side of the space left where the hull is divided and the hull will be launched in two pieces. The company propose that the part of the hull containing the machinery shall tow the other part through the canals to, say, Montreal or Quebec, where the two sections would be joined together and continue to the coast.

In a regimental order dated Tien-Tsin, China, July 25, 1900, Lieutenant Colonel Coolidge pays tribute to the heroic virtues of Col. Emerson H. Liscum, 9th Inf., killed in battle July 13 last, and says "he was a brave soldier, a calm and discreet commander and a thorough gentleman, affable and just."

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WHEELER AND HOBSON SPEAK.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., retired, and Navy Constr. Richmond P. Hobson, U. S. N., were the chief speakers at a Y. M. C. A. mass meeting held at Carnegie Hall in New York on Sunday, Nov. 25. Gen. O. O. Howard was chairman of the meeting, its primary object being to increase interest in the work of the association among soldiers and sailors.

General Howard introduced General Wheeler as "one of my pupils." "I went to West Point in 1850," he said, "and four years later Wheeler got there. I was sent back to the academy four years later as an instructor, and so I regard him as a boy." General Wheeler spoke of conditions in the Philippines and of the Filipinos, believing that under a good government they will become a people of which America will be proud.

Lieutenant Hobson's subject was "An Appreciation of the Life and Service of Admiral Philip," and after giving a record of his services drew a touching picture of Admiral Philip's action after the great victory off Santiago, when he called his crew aft and said: "Let us give thanks in silent prayer," and "I announce here my faith in Almighty God."

The recent death of Lieutenant Commander Stokely Morgan, U. S. N., recalls to one of our correspondents an incident in his experience during his last cruise in Japan which illustrates an adaptability to surroundings which was a marked characteristic of this able officer. During the stay of the Yorktown, to which Lieutenant Morgan was at that time attached, it became necessary to obtain some information relative to a certain dockyard on the Inland Sea of Japan, and Lieutenant Morgan was detailed for the service as

Intelligence Officer of the ship. Notwithstanding the natural jealousy felt by the Japanese Government in the matter of the collection of information concerning their military and naval affairs, permission was readily granted for the proposed journey to the Inland Sea. But, as it eventually turned out, a detail of detectives was assigned to keep a strict watch over the movements of Lieutenant Morgan during his entire trip; so, when at length his journey was accomplished and an attempt was made to photograph some of the scenery of the neighborhood, a sudden demand was made for the surrender of the plate already exposed in the camera. Without an instant's hesitation Lieutenant Morgan at once opened the plate holder and gave up a plate to the Japanese officers, and was allowed to retain the camera and the remaining plates. Fortunately for the success of the attempt the plate surrendered was one which had not been exposed, and the picture on the other plate was brought back to the ship, and on being developed turned out to be quite a good landscape of a suburb of the dockyard, but of no earthly value as a strategic picture.

An example of the quickness and excellence of American workmanship was furnished recently at the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company. There came a sudden break in the main shaft of the Anaconda mine, in Butte, Mont., a mishap that meant the loss of a great deal of money for every day that the mine was crippled. The problem was to replace the shaft in the very shortest time possible, and the order was forwarded to South Bethlehem. The company agreed to furnish the shaft in sixteen days. The shaft is hollow forged, fluid compressed steel 17 feet 10 inches long with a diameter of from 15 3/4 to 20 inches and with a 7-inch axial hole, the total weight being about 12,000 pounds. It took fourteen days, two less than the contract time, to do the

forging and the machine work and to ship the shaft. To save time it was sent from Bethlehem all the way to Butte by express. The new shaft was completed and in use in a space of time which most European manufacturers would have required for arranging the preliminaries.

The Kansas City "Journal" tells of the fate of a bad little boy as sad as any we used to read of in the story-books of boyhood. It seems that when Gov. Roosevelt was at Iola, Kas., a boy climbed up on the water tower and kept interrupting with shouts of "Hurrah for Bryan!" At last Roosevelt said: "Why don't you hurrah for Aguilalda, too, young man?" and this ended the interruptions. But it didn't end the troubles of that boy. At once the other boys of the town commenced to call him Aguilalda. He is now known to the whole town as Aguilalda. And the persistency with which boys pursue an enemy will yet make him wish he had never been born. As there are many grown up Aguilaldas at large in this country, it is a pity that lone boy should have to stand the whole brunt.

The Hartford "Times" prints a letter from a Japanese correspondent who has something to say about the troubles in China. "At the time when the foreigners visited the royal palace," he says, "they stole old curiosities and other valuables, and even took the gold ornaments off the pillars with the points of their swords. The special of an American newspaper found seven chests, each containing 5,000 taels of silver, and carried them away on horseback to Taku and sailed back to his home country. Amid these outrages the Japanese troops alone behaved themselves very creditably in obedience to the instruction of the Minister."

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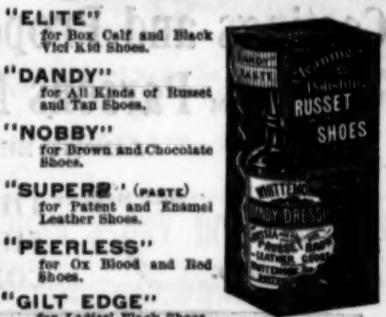
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